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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

King Opens Greatest Parley

W. E. C. Includes 66 Nations

Settle Debts, Urges MacDonald

World's Hopes Are in Balance

Austria Wrestles Nazi Power

Spaniards Make Cuba Flight

KING GEORGE solemnly opens in London the largest and most comprehensive international gathering in history. The World Monetary and Economic Conference brings into consultation the representatives of 66 nations for the purpose of ameliorating the common economic distress of mankind. As showing the high rating of this combined undertaking, 10 prime ministers or heads of governments are present, 23 foreign ministers, many finance ministers, elder statesmen and the outstanding experts of many lines of commercial relation and social exchange. The advocates of a common, universal prosperity will attempt to level the walls of nationalism which are preventing trade. Some observers foresee only failure—But others anticipate a history-making victory.

* * *

¶ King George welcomes the delegates in both English and French. His voice is heard by radio in many lands. This is the first time, he says, that a sovereign has presided at a conference of all the countries of the world. He compliments the League of Nations on having convened the gathering, expresses his admiration for the League, and welcomes as cordially nations which are not League members. Before giving place to Prime Minister MacDonald, permanent chairman, the King appeals for world restoration—"It will not be achieved except through good will and sincere coöperation."

* * *

¶ British and American representatives work hard at the Bank of England in reaching a level at which the pound and dollar may be pegged. Sitting in is the representative of France looking after the interests of the franc. A substantial understanding as to stabilization of currencies is essential before the W. E. C. can attack its other problems with any great assurance. The removal of excessive tariffs and trade barriers, reduction of debtors' burdens, restriction of output to aid prices and public works to restore purchasing power are leading subjects to be taken up. Ideas on war debt payment are expected to crystallize—When currency and war debt problems yield, the others will readily be solved.

* * *

¶ Prime Minister MacDonald lifts war debt understandings into unmistakable prominence by stressing the necessity of settlement in his opening address. He asks that understandings with the United States be arrived at individually by the debtor nations at once. He reviews unsatisfactory conditions, with labor unemployed and markets idle. In his appeal for definite relief for the world situation he literally voices the cry of the nations. All that is needed it is possible to secure. And the prerequisites are not concessions, revisions and pacts—They are patience, vision and a faith in God and man equal to so vital an occasion.

* * *

¶ The Austrian Government's struggle with the National Socialists is intensified by a revolver attack on Dr. Richard Steidle, head of the Tyrol public safety service. Reports that the Nazis are responsible for the shooting, as well as a bomb explosion near Gratz, causes Premier Dollfuss to take still more aggressive measures against the party which wants union with Germany and acknowledges Adolf Hitler as its chief. A tight hand is held on the army, said to contain many Nazis. Suspected professors must take a new oath of allegiance—But the Nazi spirit seems to thrive on opposition.

* * *

¶ The United States sends Prof. William Edward Dodd to Germany as Ambassador. This "distinguished service professor" has occupied the chair of American history at the University of Chicago. Holding a Ph. D. degree from the University of Leipzig, he speaks German fluently, and the Senate quickly confirms his appointment by the President. Lincoln MacVeagh of Connecticut, also a linguist, becomes Minister to Greece, John Cudahy of Milwaukee Ambassador to Poland—These men are believed to add to the strength of American representation abroad.

* * *

¶ Spain sets a new flight record across the Atlantic. Capt. Mariano Barberan and Lieut. Joaquin Collar, veteran army fliers, leave Seville in the plane Cuatro Vientos (Four Winds) and in 10 minutes less than 40 hours land at Camaguey, in central Cuba, 4533 miles away. The route followed is that of Columbus, Ponce de Leon and other early discoverers, who carried back to Seville such vast stores of treasure. The world's progress in 441 years is apparent at a glance—Columbus and Ponce de Leon crossed the ocean in 1 2-3 months, Barberan and Collar in 1 2-3 days.

Great Federal Control Drive Ready to Open

Administration Awaits Only Closing of Congress to Start Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 12 — The Roosevelt Administration today waited only the adjournment of Congress for putting into effect on half a dozen fronts gigantic enterprises for the revival and control of industry.

As Congress met there were indications that the last of the Administration bills would soon be enacted and that soon the historic and tempestuous session would speedily be a thing of the past.

Meanwhile the Administration declined to yield on its program and went ahead with the machinery which will carry through the extraordinary powers granted to the Chief Executive.

General Hugh S. Johnson, who will head the new Industrial Control organization, has already formed the nucleus of his staff, and is prepared to launch the regulations that will affect every industry in the United States.

Farm Surpluses

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, waited only the adjournment of Congress to announce the first move in the unique effort to curtail farm surpluses; the first attack being a reported 30 per cent cut in the cotton acreage.

Machinery was being rapidly set up to administer the huge new public works expenditures, which will reach the aggregate of $3,300,000,000 authorized by the control bill.

A new federal rail coördinator will bring the transportation systems of the country with their vast public investments under federal control on a more economical basis, under a bill which Mr. Roosevelt will sign shortly.

The huge $2,000,000,000 home mortgage financing measure also rested on the President's desk today, while Congress picked up the threads where it left them at 11 o'clock Saturday night, when the first effort to achieve adjournment came to an end.

Shortly before the House met Speaker Rainey said he thought Congress would get away by nightfall. The President's reorganization plan—whose sudden introduction in the Senate Saturday night prevented adjournment—apparently will cause no difficulties in the House.

Representative Joseph W. Byrns D.) of Tennessee, majority floor leader, indicated the lower chamber would not even take up the executive order for reorganization. Reorganization will go into effect automatically, he said, whether the House

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Secrets of Polar Sky Sought by Balloons Of Canadian Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The group of natural scientists comprising the Canadian Polar Year Party who are operating on the Coppermine River in the far North, sending out the secrets of arctic skies and the aurora, have reported that valuable information has been secured.

Mr. J. Patterson, the director of the Canadian meteorological service, in passing through this city stated that the Polar Year Party at Chesterfield Inlet, N. W. T., had sent up pilot balloons to test velocity and direction of winds and these had been observed by means of powerful telescopes to a distance of 14 miles into the atmosphere. The Chesterfield Inlet group also had taken 1000 double pictures of the aurora, obtaining these by having two sets of photographic equipment operating at the same time, though some distance apart.

The Canadian polar station at Hope's Advance, Coppermine River, had attached radio equipment to pilot balloons and had received signals from this equipment from a recorded height of six miles. A third observatory station is also carrying on at Meanook in northern Alberta.

These three meteorological stations are being maintained by the Canadian Government as their share of the polar year observations which are being carried on simultaneously by many nations in an endeavor to solve the secrets and effects of winds and the aurora borealis.

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Things Present

The first editorial sounds a hopeful note on the World Economic Conference, which is assembling today in London.

The young folks enjoy Indian tales, so see to it that they don't miss "Friend of Huwaka, the Sky" on the Children's page.

An article on the Home Forum page will refresh your memory of May Week in Cambridge.

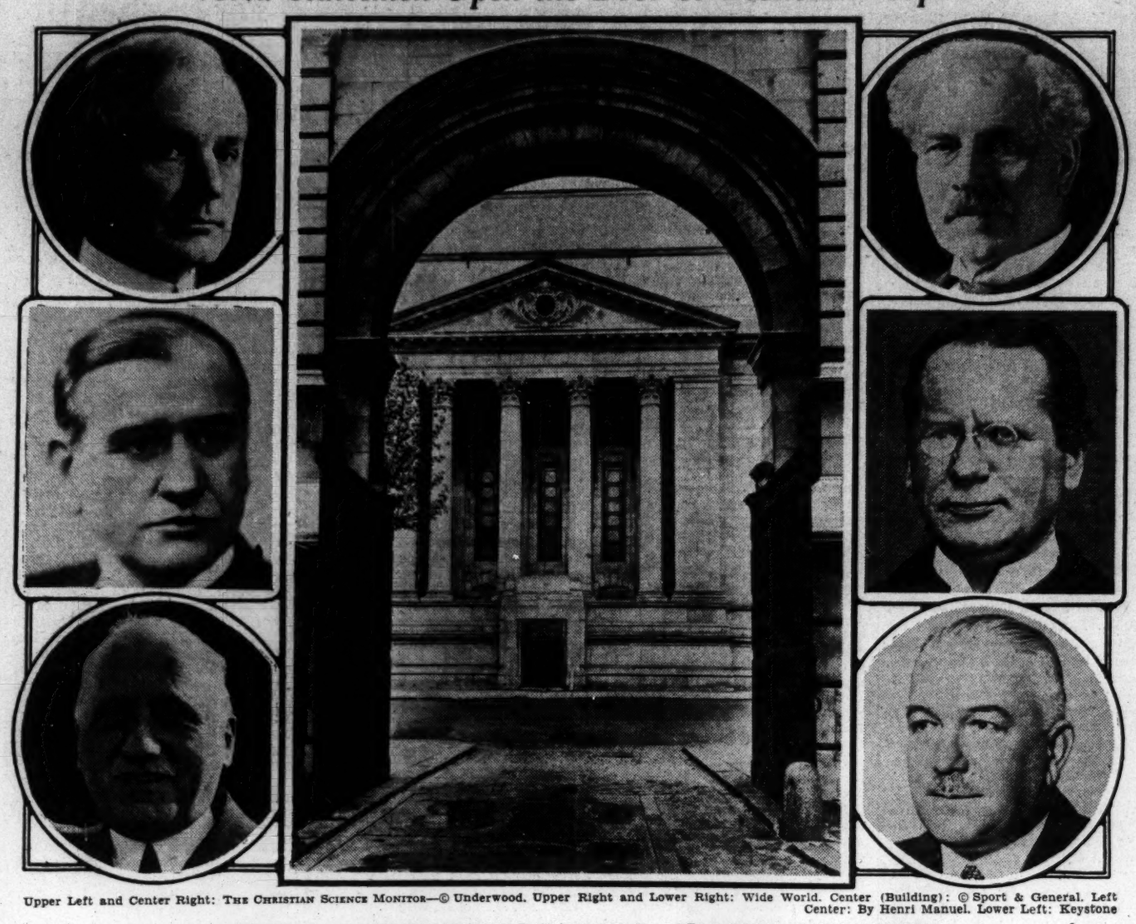
Another Betty Bee item appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

The eighth article in the New England Caravan series appears tomorrow.

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page, Home Building and Gardening page, and another Letter puzzle.

World Statesmen Open the Door of Economic Hope



Upper Left and Center Right: THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood. Upper Right and Lower Right: Wide World. Center (Building): © Sport & General. Left Center: By Henri Manuel. Lower Left: Keystone

DELEGATES OF 66 NATIONS ASSEMBLE IN LONDON TO BREAK DOWN TRADE BARRIERS

Six of the Leading Spokesmen at the Great Conference Are, Reading Across From Left to Right: CORDELL HULL, American Secretary of State; RAMSAY MacDONALD, British Prime Minister; EDOUARD DALADIER, Premier of France; MAXIM LITVINOFF, Russian Foreign Commissar; GUIDO JUNG, Italian Minister of Finance; BARON CONSTANTIN VON NEURATH, German Foreign Minister. Through the Archway Is Seen the Main Entrance to the Geological Museum in South Kensington, Headquarters of the Conference.

Stormy Session Tells O'Brien City Mood on Taxation

Citizens Attack New Levy and Tammany Rule; Fusion Plan Gains

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 12—An indignant public moved on City Hall today to register in one of the largest and stormiest sessions in the record of this city's government its protest to the $30,000,000 new motor tax program sponsored by Mayor John P. O'Brien.

Civic and independent political organizations, and trade, motorist, taxicab and trucking groups swelled the crowd of protestants until the hearing room was jammed to the doors. The consensus of these representatives was voiced by Leo T. Kissam, an attorney, when, addressing the mayor, he declared Mr. O'Brien as a one-time corporation counsel knew that the tax bill was illegal.

"Why, then, do you enact it, only to have it declared null and void by the courts?" he asked.

Official reaction to the unified stand which hundreds of thousands of citizens have taken against the O'Brien administration's move to fix new levies without government retrenchment remained undisclosed today, but in the Wigwam there was a week-end of conferences with the Mayor in consultation with Tammany Chief John F. Curry and leading Braves.

Economy Plan Offered

These conversations continued right up to the hour of the public hearing today. Reports in high official quarters indicate that an alternative new revenue scheme to that which would double the registration fee on city automobiles and put a motor toll system on the city bridges was the basis of the discussions.

Mr. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Republican, one-time representative from Manhattan and formerly aldermanic president, made public today a plan for saving $349,470, or enough to cover license taxes on 35,000 automobiles, by salary reductions in no other branches than the Mayor's office and the municipal council, and has under way a survey to show how

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Dirigible Research to Go On; Way Cleared for Greater Ships

Congress Sanctions Navy Lighter-Than-Air Craft Despite Disaster to Akron Off Barnegat; Plans Better Weather Report Service

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The dirigible must go on! Human errors—which aviation science is convinced it can overcome—were alone responsible for the loss of the Akron. This is the implication of the report of the joint Congressional committee which investigated the loss of the dirigible off Barnegat Light on the New Jersey coast during a stormy night in April.

By its recommendation that the lighter-than-air field of flight be fully developed, the committee implies that there is evidently nothing fundamentally wrong with this type of aircraft and that therefore the disaster to the Akron would have to be charged to lack of human foresight.

The report, prepared by counsel for the committee, Col. Henry Breckenridge, may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. A swift down current of air caused the ship to descend and crash its stern into the sea.
2. Responsibility for the crash was the navigation of the ship into storm conditions.
3. Rigid airships have proved themselves of utility in the scouting line of the fleet.
4. Continued maintenance, development and operation by the navy is recommended.
5. Lakehurst, N. J., is recommended to be the center of training, with a most experienced airship commander in charge, aided by experts in operation, ærology, radio and other research, with free balloons and nonrigid training ships provided for this work.
6. Continuity of personnel and experience should be insured with only widely experienced and trained airship officers in charge of the airships and command of a training ship a prerequisite for command of a ship of the Macon type, operating with the fleet.

In accord with the principle of two airships operating with the fleet a ship to replace the Akron should be provided, a training ship should be promptly built and in the meantime the Los Angeles should be recommissioned for training and research.

7. Four general weather maps each day instead of two as at present should be issued by the weather bureau.

Points 2 and 7 of the report are pertinent. They are a tacit admission that poor weather forecasting preparation was the main reason

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Spaniards Link Spain to Cuba By Nonstop Flight

HAVANA, Cuba, June 12 (AP)—Two veteran Spanish army fliers whose 4500-mile nonstop flight from Seville to Cuba set a north Atlantic record were hailed today.

Capt. Mariano Barberan and Lieut. Joaquin Collar left the Spanish city Saturday morning and arrived at Camaguey, in central Cuba, Sunday afternoon, averaging about 115 miles an hour during the 39 hours and 50 minutes they were in the air. Unfavorable weather prevented them from continuing here. Later they will go to Mexico City.

Cuban officials estimated the distance at 4533 miles, most of it over water. (Hugh Herndon and Clyde Pangborn flew about 4800 miles over water on their round-the-world flight two years ago, flying from Japan to Wenatchee, Wash.)

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—The old monoplane Columbia was en route today presumably, on a nonstop flight to Haiti.

With Capt. J. Errol Boyd at the controls, the silver and buff craft sped away from Floyd Bennet Field at 3:25 p. m., E. S. T., yesterday on the 2400-mile good will flight. Captain Boyd and his two companions, Robert G. Lyon, copilot, and Harold P. Davis, writer, expected to reach Haiti in 24 hours.

Alaskan Hop Next for Mattern

MOSCOW, June 12 (AP)—Jimmie Mattern caught up on badly needed sleep today at Khabarovsk, Siberia, while his plane was being prepared for the transpacific hop of his flight around the world. He landed at 3:20 a. m., Sunday after losing his way from Beloye.

Ishii to Discuss Pact With Hull, Tokyo Informed

Plans for Arbitration Accord Believed Left to Delegate's Discretion

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, June 12 — Reliable sources confirm reports that Japan is preparing to approach the United States regarding a general arbitration and conciliation treaty designed to further cement existing friendly diplomatic relations and to strengthen indirectly the economic ties.

While Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, refuses to confirm London advices saying that Viscount Ishii will confer with Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, shortly regarding an agreement, sources close to the Government said that Viscount Ishii is probably planning such an action, which possibly has been left to his discretion.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that in view of the Emperor's determination to retain the friendliest relations with all powers despite withdrawal from the League, it was possible that such treaties might be negotiated with all the major powers.

It is understood that the army approves this program provided that the treaties are general in their nature, but is inclined to oppose any specific agreement binding Japan territorially.

A section of diplomatic opinion here believes that while Tokyo does not want to alienate London, eventually it may be forced to do so in the event of British tariff barriers being increased against Japan.

These authorities believe that if Japan is convinced that its former close relationship with Britain cannot be restored, it will then make a strong bid for close agreements with Washington.

A high American authority here stated that Japanese-American relations had showed considerable improvement in the last month, during which the previous anti-American campaign in the Japanese press had entirely disappeared. It is known that Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka favors strengthening Japanese-American ties.

Graduates Told to Quit Crowded City To Meet Village Demand for Leaders

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 12—There is no shortage of opportunity today for college graduates if, instead of asking how they can edge into an overcrowded office, they will look toward the small community for a footing "to work into leadership for the common good," according to Dr. Alvin Johnson, director of the New School for Social Research. Dr. Johnson holds that the "big chance" for youth today lies in the country; that a back-to-the-land movement already is under way, and that these graduates can turn it into a movement of opportunity—not despair.

"It won't be a brilliant opportunity financially," he said, "but no leadership which amounted to anything ever was bought.

"We've let our villages go to seed. We've turned the open country into an unhappy slum where people are overworked, underpaid and miserable. We don't know how to handle our urban masses. The present problem is to head back to the country a great part of the population who fled to the city because the economic and social structure had gone to pieces. We can only do it by getting leaders in the country."

The fact that young men and women are not able to capitalize a diploma today as in "the gorgeous years of prosperity" may mean there are too many people in American colleges, Dr. Johnson said, but not that there is an oversupply of college graduates with real ability. Meanwhile, the other kind no longer have an "artificial advantage" over non-college trained youth.

"We are not near the optimum of really able college people for the proportion of college-trained to the population," he said.

First Monitors Mailed From New Building

The Pacific Coast Edition of The Christian Science Monitor today was the first to be mailed directly from the new Publishing House.

Copies of the Monitor, as they came off the press, were sent over the new carrier system to the mailing room adjoining the press-room, where they were fed into the wrapping and addressing machines.

The wrapped papers, placed in their respective mailing sacks, were then delivered over the new carrier belt to the mailing platform on the Clearway Street side of the building, where they were loaded onto trucks, weighed and sent directly to the train.

Mate Flashes News of 'Truant' Buoy Near Nantucket—Light 43 Miles Off

The constant flashing of light on the horizon with the measured intermittency of a navigational buoy where never a light had flashed before sent Mr. C. Mosher, alert mate of lonely Nantucket South Shoals Lightship, to the radio shack in the wee hours of the early morning watch.

The operator spluttered the story of a wandering gas buoy to the headquarters of the Lighthouse Service in Boston.

Mr. Mosher radioed to Capt. John Eaton, district superintendent in Boston, who in turn notified Capt. Byron McCandless, in charge of the hydrographic office.

Telephone and telegraph wires hummed while the citizens of Boston slept. The radio worked overtime. Captain McCandless conferred with Captain Eaton, and the latter recalled that the characteristics of the mysterious light were the same as the newly-strengthened light at Sankaty Head, on the easterly end of Nantucket Island.

A navy radiocast was just about to be sent out warning navigators that somewhere in that vicinity a buoy was out of position, when Captain Eaton checked and found that for the first time since the power of Sankaty Head light had been changed, it had been seen by refraction aboard Nantucket Lightship 43 miles away.

Sankaty Head light, built about 1850 with a fixed point light of 7000 candlepower and a flashing white light every 60 seconds of 99,000 candlepower, was changed about a month ago to show a flashing white light every 15 seconds of 720,000 candlepower, with visibility of 19 miles. Last night the weather conditions were just right, however, and the refraction gave the lightship mate, 43 miles away, the impression of a buoy only eight miles distant.

MacDonald Insists On War Debt Action Before 66 Nations

Notable Delegations Share Deliberations Intended to Correct Inequalities In Commerce and Finance

High Plane of World Aspirations Given Conference by King George

Overcoming of Nationalism and Rise of Coöperation Regarded as Real Test of Achievement and Indication of Future Course

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 12—Insisting that the question of war debts must be taken up without delay, not within the London conference but separately by the nations concerned, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, today inaugurated the actual labors of the World Economic and Monetary Conference, after King George had solemnly convoked the assemblage on a plane of lofty world aspirations.

Mr. MacDonald's terse, pointed reference to war debts somewhat surprised the American delegation, but since the British Prime Minister carefully pointed out that debt consideration was outside the conference's scope, it appeared to have little direct political bearing on the session itself. However, so striking a reference, in its setting of the opening presidential address, constitutes a definite notification to the United States that a speedy cutting of the Gordian knot of war debts is regarded as imperative by the majority of nations.

Conference Put on High Plane

In a particularly impressive scene, King George convoked the conference on a higher plane than mere economic and diplomatic debating grounds. The dignified appeal of the Monarch somehow put the meeting in a different key than strictly businesslike sessions such as those in Geneva. The British ruler seemed to speak over the heads of politicians and statesmen, and to represent the peoples behind him.

Thus he effectively reminded the delegates that they were not simply an august assemblage, but actually the embodiment of the hopes and wishes of the whole world. To drive this thought home the King adopted French speech and in three striking paragraphs effectively utilized the lingua franca of diplomacy to reach a fuller audience.

The King's speech reflected in clear, simple words the root difficulty of the times. He recalled, just as many others have recalled, that the resources of the world are multiplying, that the nations are interdependent, and that what is required is merely "to harness this new consciousness of common interests to the service of mankind."

Exchange of Greetings

The green and gold conference hall was one vast respectful hush as the King entered a few minutes before 3 o'clock. Previously this aggregation of statesmanship, totally unprecedented in world history, had engaged in warm interchanges of greetings.

The Americans, though new to European diplomatic scenes, found many old friends. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Cardell Hull, American Secretary of State, were two outstanding conversants and chatted eagerly though they had not previously met. Off in a corner, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, who is the power behind the throne in the British Treasury, had cornered Mr. James M. Cox, former Governor of Ohio, and Mr. James Warburg, American financial expert, in what was obviously a serious discussion, probably referring to talks now proceeding at the Bank of England and the British Treasury over stabilization of the pound and dollar.

Similar knots of conferees filled the conference chamber's central section, while on the fringes the largest and most representative and influential gathering of the world's press was finding work benches. All the chief diplomatic writers were there, totaling hundreds, and the tidings they convey to the world were not the least important feature of the day's proceedings.

Delegates Stand During Speech

Color was strangely lacking, for although a few groups, like the turbaned, gowned Afghans introduced a note of relief, for the most part all of the delegates were in morning coats and looked alike. They sat with solemn hush for a moment or two, waiting for the King, then rose when he entered and remained standing until he sat down at the conclusion of his speech. Naturally the Monarch was not applauded within the hall, but sounds of vigorous cheering from the street outside penetrated continually.

Unlike other recent conferences, the meeting was singularly masculine. Only one feminine figure was discernible among the experts, none with the delegates, very few among the visitors and the largest proportion among the press, although even there they were few and far between. Apparently women have not yet fully penetrated the dismal sciences of economics and finance.

Mr. MacDonald's candid war debts statement, though perhaps coolly received by the American delegation, nevertheless coincides with the general view of most of the other powers. An indefinable murmur of approval seemed to run over the hall when the Prime Minister said,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Heat of the Sea Tells Rainfall In Next Season

Tests Made in Southern California Explained to Pacific Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 12 — How a study of the temperature of sea water enables natural scientists to provide power industries with advance information regarding the coming season's rainfall in various communities of Southern California was explained to the Pacific Science Congress by Mr. Arthur Gorton of Scripps Institute, University of Southern California.

The rain forecast, said Mr. Gorton, is arrived at by statistical methods. Daily records of the temperature of the sea water at the end of the 1000-foot pier at La Jolla are taken monthly, averages are struck and these are compared with the monthly averages of earlier years.

It has been found by comparing the known rainfall and the known sea temperature of past years that there is a definite correspondence between the two.

Relationships Worked Out

The research upon which Mr. Gorton is engaged, he said, is the working out of these relationships with regard to several distinct areas.

The high Sierras region about 200 miles north of Los Angeles is the source of both water and power for the people of Los Angeles and vicinity.

This is to be supplemented by the great Boulder Dam in the Colorado River, costing $250,000,000, and the Los Angeles aqueduct, costing $300,000,000.

It has been found that in general sense that high sea water temperatures are followed by dry seasons and the colder water temperatures by a heavy rainfall, but this is merely the general trend of the curves in that particular district and would not necessarily be true of any other region, he explained.

The cause of the relationship between sea temperature and rainfall is not known to natural science, Mr. Gorton said, but the theory is that both are controlled by a common cause to be found in the higher atmosphere.

Early Civilizations Traced

The long-standing controversy as to whether the civilization found in America by the early discoverers could have had a European or Asiatic origin was the subject of discussion from several angles at the congress.

Dr. E. D. Merrill, director of the botanical gardens at Bronx Park, New York, claimed that the Inca, Aztec and Mayan civilizations were a distinctly American development. The evidence on which he based

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MacDonald Says Machinery of Prosperity Only Awaits Coöperative Direction

MacDonald Tells Needs of World's Trade Recovery

Speech at London Parley Points to Effects of Price Decline

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—Following is the text of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald's speech today as chairman of the World Economic Conference:

On behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom I offer you all a most hearty welcome to London. I hope your stay here will be pleasant, above everything else profitable in results, and that when you leave you will have carved the name of the London Economic Conference among those great international gatherings which have brought blessings to mankind.

The purpose of our meeting is one of the gravest importance. His Majesty himself has opened the conference in a gracious speech which showed his keen appreciation of our work and his deep concern for our success, and I propose to offer him in your name an expression of our gratitude for the honor done to us and the interest he has taken in our objects.

Sixty-seven governments have been invited, 10 who are not members of the League, and the importance attached to our purpose is recognized by the fact that practically every government invited has accepted the invitation.

Barriers Close Markets

There is greater authority gathered in this hall today than has perhaps ever been brought under one roof in the world's history.

The economic life of the world has for years been suffering from a decline which has closed factories, limited employment, reduced standards of living, brought some states to the verge of bankruptcy and inflicted upon others recurring budgets that cannot be balanced. The machinery of international commerce upon which the vigor of the human life of the world and the prosperity of the nations depend, has been steadily slowed up.

The markets are there, the labor to supply them is there, but the labor is not employed and the markets are not filled. When we had less efficient equipment for the making of wealth our national incomes were greater. All the machinery of prosperity is there but it is slowing down. It is not working.

The briefest reference to the astounding facts will show the magnitude of the problems before us and at the same time direct our thoughts to the points of attack.

Production Unremunerative

Since 1929 prices have fallen and have kept well below the levels at which production can be remunerative. They have fallen irregularly, moreover, and have distorted the normal relationships upon which economic activity is pivoted. The fall in prices has added oppressively to the burden of the world's indebtedness. In 1932, compared with 1929, production of raw materials had fallen 30 per cent and exchange between town and country had been tragically limited.

National income has fallen seriously everywhere—in some countries by 40 and 50 per cent. The general crisis, accentuated by restrictions by tariffs, quotas and exchange control, has reduced international trade between 1929 and 1932 to less than three-quarters in volume, exchanging at about half price.

Unemployment Affects 30,000,000

The gold standard has had to be deserted more generally than has been the case in time of peace since it was erected into the international measure of exchange. And inevitably irrespective of fiscal policies and of forms of governments, unemployment has mounted up until the world figure issued by the International Labor Office has reached 30,000,000.

This cannot go on. The world is being driven upon a state of things which may well bring it face to face once again—for it has happened on scales of varying extent before now—with a time in which life revolts against hardship, and the gains of the past are swept away by the forces of despair.

In this drama of deterioration governments and state policy have played an important part.

Behind the subjects I have just mentioned is another in the front rank of importance. It cannot be dealt with here because obviously this conference is not constituted in such a way as to enable it to consider and settle the matter. I refer to the question of the war debts which must be dealt with before every obstacle to general recovery has been removed, and it must be taken up without delay by the nations concerned. Lausanne has to be completed and this vexed question settled once for all in the light of present world conditions.

Sequel to Lausanne

This conference is a sequel to the work done at Lausanne last year when, by a conditional agreement on how to deal with war debts and reparations, Europe was saved from immediate financial collapse. It will be remembered that having finished its own immediate work at Lausanne the conference reported that for the clearance of the world crisis a wider conference should be called and that the League of Nations should be invited to take that in hand without delay. Lausanne indicated the subjects which ought to be dealt with and the general steps which should be taken to prepare for the conference.

The Council of the League moved at once. In the intervening months of preparation and negotiation the work assigned to us has not been made lighter nor easier. Indeed, the problems which compose our agenda have in some respects been intensified on both the political and economic fields, and we have been advised from some quarters that we should postpone this meeting until circumstances more promising for its success have arisen.

Coöperation Is Essential

What prospect is there that these circumstances can arise if the situation is left to right itself or if all that can be done is that each nation independently should take measures to protect itself against catastrophe?

Indeed one cause of the later phases of the deterioration is the fact that the nations, left to pursue a policy of national protection, have been driven to resort to measures which, while offering some temporary relief from the pressure which threatens them, add to the general stagnation of world trade and so intensify the influences which increase our trouble.

If the world is left to right itself without international effort and international agrement, how long is the process of recovery to be? How dark are the depths of misery and the unsettlements which have still to be gone through?

No one who has surveyed the facts and watched their progress, can doubt for a moment that the experiences of the last few years have proved that a purely national economic policy in this modern world is one which, by impoverishing other nations, impoverishes those who pursue it. No nation can permanently enrich itself at the expense of others. Mutual enrichment is a condition of individual enrichment.

World an Economic Unit

Nationalism in the sphere of politics may be essential to human freedom. Self-sufficient nationalism in economics is the death knell of advancing prosperity.

The nearer we can make the world an economic unit the better will it be for each nation. In any event, international coöperation is our best way to national recovery, and the nation which looks after itself in an international frame of mind will not only lead the world in enlightenment, but in wellbeing.

We are here therefore to pursue the better course of international agreement.

The Council of the League, on the advice of the Lausanne conference, appointed a very able and most representative body of experts to report upon an agenda for our business, and it is before you and will be made the basis for your deliberations.

The heartiest thanks of this conference are due to those experts for the work and the ability they have embodied in this report.

Fields of Common Action

The agenda deals only with government policy in relation to recovery, and no one must think of it as being a complete program. We do not profess to touch upon internal machinery and the transactions of business, for instance hours of labor and rates of wages in relation to production, the destructive effect of speculation and gambling on recovering national credit, or the part played by the middleman in his different activities upon the lowering of wholesale prices.

We are concentrating on what primarily belongs to the responsibilities of governments as to common action. When we have done our part the various governments must face their own problems of internal industrial policy in cooperation, where that is possible or necessary, with the international labor office.

My thanks are due to the League of Nations for the honor they have done me by inviting me to preside over the conference. I have accepted the invitation knowing full well how formidable is the work, but relying upon the trust and coöperation of the whole body of delegates.

Accepts Chairmanship Duties

My thanks are due to the League of Nations for the honor they have done me by inviting me to preside over the conference. I have accepted the invitation knowing full well how formidable is the work, but relying upon the trust and coöperation of the whole body of delegates and upon the invaluable experience and help of Joseph Avenol, head of the League Secretariat, and his staff from Geneva.

M. Avenol, we greet for the first time since his appointment as Secretary-General of the League. He will shortly be taking up his duties, and we wish him many years of high endeavor successfully accomplished.

I am sure that we are all aware of heavy responsibilities which are upon us and that we have met determined to make the conference a success. The fate of generations may well depend upon the courage, sincerity and width of view which we are to show during the next few weeks.

Complete Measures Needed

As the experts have reminded us: "It will not in our judgment be possible to make substantial progress by piecemeal measures; a policy of nibbling will not solve this crisis."

Have we come to deliberate and to decide as though our respective nations were isolated units in the world? Then we shall fail and the world which looks upon us today with expectations will have to drain a bitter cup of disappointment.

Have we come knowing that the permanent good of each is dependent upon the permanent good of all, and determined to coöperate in coming to agreements which will make a renewal of prosperity possible? Then we shall succeed, and expectations of the world will be justified.

We must not fail.

The men who succeed must face their work in the spirit of conquerors.

Determined to Succeed

We give to the world as the note of our first meeting that we are determined to succeed.

Nor can we delay. Rapidity of agreement is essential to success. Let the world know that we can show decision and give leadership.

Our program is intricate and raises subjects upon which we hold views hitherto unreconciled. And yet the needs of the day are so pressing, the experiences of these years have been so illuminating and so tragic, that surely we must approach our work with fresh and flexible minds.

The facts of our time have answered many of the stiffest theories and dogmas of the past. Statesmanship today will be judged by what it devises to dispel the stern realities of the present and to anticipate the requirements of the future.

Invitation for Proposals

I think that I express the wishes of the great body of delegates when I say that we have not come to discuss mere economic theories and generalities but to make practical proposals to meet urgent necessities. I should therefore invite each delegation to submit its proposals in terms that are definite so that we may enter without loss of time into an examination of what can be translated into action, and begin deliberations on what each of us can do in coöperation with the others either for the emergency or for more permanent purposes.

Let this London conference put new heart and new confidence into the world and let it mark the end of the years of uncertainties and of policies which have brought this distress upon us all.

Let us see to it that before we disperse we shall have revived hope and energy and opportunity. For those the world waits, and it is our power to provide them.

Text of King George's Speech

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—Following is the full text of the speech of King George today opening the World Economic Conference:

Gentlemen, at this time of widespread economic stress, it is with a feeling of deep responsibility that I welcome you to this country.

I believe this to be the first time in history that any sovereign has presided at the opening of a conference of all the nations of the world. I wish to express my satisfaction that such a gathering has been possible and my confidence that this common endeavor will lead to beneficial results.

I welcome the representatives of the states members of the League of Nations. I have always followed the work of the League with keenest appreciation and interest. The League has convened this conference and has prepared the way for it through the valuable services of the expert committee.

Pays Tribute to League

Without the League and without the ideals of the League I doubt whether this great meeting could ever have taken place.

I welcome no less cordially the representatives of those states who are not members of the League. I recognize the spirit of helpful coöperation which has brought them to join in these discussions. I further wish to add a special welcome to the representatives of my Dominions and of my Indian empire.

At this point the King addressed the delegates in French. A translation of his words follows:

It is with very profound emotion that I see around me this august assembly which seems so vast, but which represents an infinitely vaster conception, the hope and wishes of the entire world. The world is in an unquiet state, and for you gentlemen who from today begin the work of restoration, the task is heavy. It will not be achieved except through good will and sincere coöperation.

I extend my hand to you, and with all my heart I wish that your efforts will be brought to a happy result, which the peoples of the world await with impatience.

Tasks of Deep Moment

The King then returned to English, and spoke as follows:

I fully recognize the magnitude of the tasks of this conference, but there is evidence of a real desire to reach agreement which gives me hope. All nations are suffering from a common ill. This is shown only too clearly by the rise in the figures of unemployment. The meaning of these figures in terms of human suffering has been my constant concern in recent years, as it has been the concern of every one of you here today upon whom the responsibility of government has rested.

In the face of a crisis which all realize and acknowledge, I appeal to you all to coöperate for the sake of the ultimate good of the whole world. It cannot be beyond the powers of man so to use the vast resources of the world as to insure the material progress of civilization. No diminution in those resources has taken place.

On the contrary, discovery, invention and organization have multiplied their possibilities to such an extent that abundance of production has itself created new problems. And together with this amazing material progress there has come a new recognition of the interdependence of nations and of the valuation of collaboration between them. Now is the opportunity to harness this new consciousness of common interests to the service of mankind.

In the firm belief that mutual consultation is the first step towards right action, I inaugurate this conference. I shall follow your deliberations with the closest interest and attention and I pray that the results of your labors will set the world once more on the path of prosperity and ordered progress.

King George Opens Economic Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

"Behind the subjects just mentioned is another in the front rank of importance," the question of "war debts, which must be dealt with before every obstacle to general recovery has been removed and it must be taken up without delay by the nations concerned."

Poverty Found Amid Plenty

This constituted the sole new political note in the opening day's proceedings. For the rest, Mr. MacDonald expanded on the King's references to poverty in a world of plenty. But he struck strong blows at the doctrines of economic self-sufficiency which the London press has been attributing to the dominant American group. With the utmost force, he said:

"No nation can permanently enrich itself at the expense of others. Mutual enrichment is a condition of individual enrichment. Nationalism in the sphere of politics bay be essential to human freedom; self-sufficient nationalism in economics is the death knell of advancing prosperity. The nearer we can make the world an economic unit the better will it be for each nation. In any event international coöperation is our best way to national recovery; and the nation which looks after itself in an international frame of mind will not only lead the world in enlightenment but in well being."

Two Avenues of Action

These words hit directly at what is already manifest as the conference's main problem. But in conclusion, with great oratorical force, Mr. MacDonald told every delegation that if isolation replaces coöperation the world will have to drain the bitter cup of disappointment.

First the King with his lofty appeal, finally Mr. MacDonald with his frank emphasis upon two realistic points opened the conference upon a key which precisely transcribes the note heard through the delegations in London. Underlying hope vies with disillusionment and recognition that the forces of national selfishness are today strong. Only when the conference has heard from other powers —Mr. Hull and M. Edouard Daladier, the French Premier, speak tomorrow —and passes to a more decisive stage can efforts to surmount these factors be gauged.

King George was received by Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and M. Joseph Avenol, secretary-general of the conference, and escorted by them to the rostrum of the conference hall.

Delegations of First Rank

Delegates who followed the opening addresses with tense interest stand for the aggregated political might of the world. Many governments are represented by Prime Ministers or other leading statesmen. Ten prime ministers or heads of governments are present, with 23 foreign ministers.

Among the remainder are many finance ministers, some outstanding elder statesmen, and, finally, considerable numbers of resident diplomats.

But meetings in the Bank of England looking toward stabilization of the pound and dollar are described by insiders as "the real conference." They have been expanded to include the French because of insistent pressure from Paris for stabilization of other currencies.

The bounds of these negotiations are strictly limited to pegging the two moneys concerned, and are likely to be so for some time, until the American Administration determines where it wishes dollar devaluation to end.

The British Treasury and the Bank of England meanwhile are unwilling to agree on final stabilization of the pound until certain prerequisities are fulfilled, chief among which are settlement of the war debts issue and guarantees that gold will not continue to be tied up in France and the United States.

Under such circumstances even a pegging operation is not simple, however desirable it may be.

One hitch concerns the kind of equalization funds by which London and New York will maintain the level at which they peg. The Federal Reserve Board, it is understood, would like a close alliance of British and American funds, perhaps until they constitute a virtual joint fund.

London is reported cool to this proposal, though there is powerful British sentiment for teamwork between the funds, and presumably some compromise will not be impossible.

The importance of these talks is gauged by the arrival of a powerful French delegation including M. Clement Moret, governor of the Bank of France, M. Charles Farnier, deputy governor, and the well-known and very able, M. Robert Lacour Gayet, who is closely connected with American interests.

While world attention focuses on the elaborate ceremonial opening of the world conference in South Kensington, the keen scrutiny of inside observers is focused on Threadneedle Street. It is clear that unless temporary monetary stabilization is soon agreed to, the conference sessions will be greatly impeded. But with pegging operation successfully concluded, the conference can get to work with a flying start.

Wellesley to Hear Miss Perkins Speak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, is scheduled to speak on "The Place of Government in Economic Life" at the first session of the Wellesley Summer Institute of Social Progress, to be conducted at the college July 1 to 15. At this institute will be discussed, "Our Economic Future—its Direction and Control," testing theory by practical experience and gaining light for future practice.

No academic entrance requirements, no credits and no age limits have been set for the institute, which will bring into round-table conferences engineers, bankers, farmers, merchants, manufacturers, industrial workers, clerks, teachers and home-makers. The major question set by the institute is "What are the fundamentals of a good social order and how can they be realized?" The institute is independent of the college. Its chairman is Miss Louise Walworth of Newton.

McKellar Joins Credit Group

Mr. William J. McKellar, wool buyer for the topmaking firm of Arthur I. Darman Company of Boston, has been appointed monitor under the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation plan. Determination of questions of procedure in cases that might come into dispute in the handling of wools under the R. A. C. C. program is to be his specific duty.

Boston Society to Honor New York Chinese Consul

A Chinese-American banquet in honor of Mr. Koliang Yih, newly appointed senior Chinese Consul-General of New York, and Dr. Wendell Lee, president of Nanking University, will be held tomorrow night at the Twentieth Century Club by the Friends of China, Inc. (Sino-American Society). All friends of China will be welcomed at the banquet which will start at 7:30. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, will preside.

A committee of experts, headed by Mr. Wong Pak and Mr. Frank Goon, have arranged an elaborate setting with rich Chinese hangings and decorations and many of the guests will wear beautiful Chinese costumes. Several distinguished government and foreign consular officials are expected to be present. Dr. Koliang Yih comes for the first time officially to Boston, the New England section being under his consular jurisdiction.

Retail Group of Boston To Hold National Parley

Boston's Conference on Retail Distribution, introduced and established by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, five years ago, as "the outstanding national forum for discussion of distribution problems," now is recognized nationally, according to Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board, today.

About 40 prominent speakers have accepted invitations to discuss pertinent subjects at the University Club, Boston, Sept. 18 and 19 at the fifth "Williamstown of Merchandising." It is sponsored by the Retail Trade Board; Harvard Business School; Boston University Business School and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in coöperation with more than 30 leading national trade associations and university schools of business.

Gloucester Fishermen Seek Better Mackerel Prices

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 12 (AP)—Twenty-nine fishing boats are idle in this port this week as the result of a meeting of Gloucester mackerel seiners on Saturday. The fishermen decided to keep half the fleet in port and pool their profits in an effort to get better prices for their fish. Next week these 29 vessels will go to the grounds, while those now out will remain in port.

The skippers also decided that all fish would be sent to Boston and Gloucester unless the minimum prices were unobtainable there. This was their third meeting in an effort to raise prices. The minimum prices are set at 3 cents a pound for large fish and 2 cents for small. On Saturday it was decided to drop one-quarter cent, instead of one-half, from the regular price for fish to be salted.

Rare Travel Collection Presented to Harvard

More than 1000 rare volumes on travel and exploration as well as maps and documents comprising the collection of the late Joseph T. Tower Jr., have been presented in his memory to the Harvard Institute of Geographical Exploration by his mother, Mrs. Joseph T. Tower of Millbrook, N. Y.

The gift includes a number of rare volumes containing accounts of early voyages of exploration to America. The section on arctic and subarctic exploration in Alaska, Iceland and the Hudson Bay region is particularly interesting, according to the announcement from University Hall. One of the most unusual items is the "Hudson's Bay Proclamation," issued in 1618 by King James II, restricting trade in the Hudson Bay area to members of the Hudson's Bay Company. Only three other copies are known to be in existence and Harvard's copy is the only one known in America.

Amherst Woman Gets Ph. D. From State College

AMHERST, Mass. June 12 (AP)—Mary Joan Foley of Amherst today held the honor of being the first woman to receive a Ph. D. from the Massachusetts State College.

Recipients of the honorary degrees were: Joseph Bridgeo Lindsey of Amherst and Homer J. Wheeler of Upper Montclair, N. J., D. Sc., and George Henry Ellis of Newton, LL. D.

Pleas Are Made For Election Of Dry Delegates

'Against Repeal' Committee Urges Supporters to Get Out and Vote

Final pleas in behalf of prohibition were made by the "Against Repeal" campaign committee on the eve of the special election in Massachusetts tomorrow, when it will be decided whether the people in this State are in favor of the retention or repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The committee is urging citizens to vote for the first three or dry candidates on the ballot because "repeal will increase drinking now reduced around 60 per cent; because it will withdraw multiplied millions from honest industry and because, to get $4,000,000 of revenue, the people must drink up billions in a narcotic poison whose toll is poverty, crime, disease, broken homes and broken hearts."

Repeal is the greatest back step away from morality and hoped-for prosperity the United States can take in its present hour of depression, the committee's last minute statement said. "Prohibition has been a miracle worker for the masses of our state," it continued, "and has reduced drunkenness arrests a third.

The substitute proposed, liquor control, has increased drink consumption and convictions for drunken driving in Canada enormously. Don't let this back step be taken with your consent. Vote against repeal. Vote for the first three candidates," the statement concludes.

Meanwhile, the wets were making their final drive for support of the repeal-pledged candidates for delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Gov. Joseph B. Ely reiterated his appeal for repeal in a radio address at Springfield. Mr. Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, also issued a statement asking the people of the state to vote for repeal.

Stormy Session Tells O'Brien City's Tax View

(Continued from Page 1)

$40,000,000 may be clipped from city costs, he said.

No section of the city is without representation in the anti-tax move, and the revolt is in the air if the O'Brien mayoralty decides to go through with its motor tax payment.

Crystallization of the fusion campaign to oust Tammany from control of New York City in the November election is expected here this week following meeting called by the city party at the Commodore Hotel tomorrow evening. Every important civic, industrial, business and automobile concern will be represented and after a discussion of the general situation the place and time for a mammoth rally to put the fusion campaign on a working basis will be fixed.

One of the prerequisites to establishing the anti-Tammany drive on a sound footing is in the reorganization of the Republican Party in New York County. To this end, the ouster move against Mr. Samuel S. Koenig as G. O. P. county head is spreading and the forces opposing his leadership as subservient to Tammany have opened new headquarters in six of the city's assembly districts.

Must Win Seats on Boards

Fusion leaders must do more than defeat the Tammany mayoralty candidate. The objectives, they hold, must include control of the 65-member aldermanic and eight-member estimate and apportionment boards. Today Tammany has elbowed all save one Republican out of each of these two branches of the city government. He is Joseph C. Baldwin, a consistent critic of the way the city is run and who is now being mentioned as a possible fusion candidate for Mayor.

With the city lawmaking and public funds appropriating bodies under Tammany control, no independent mayor can end existing abuses or effect any of the other changes imperative to efficient and economical government, which was proved in the experience of Mr Joseph V. McKee as ad interim mayor between James J. Walker and John J. O'Brien régimes last winter. Tammany and its city allies are a united bloc against any such program and not only checkmated Mr. McKee in every constructive move, but stripped him of all save the most rudimentary mayoral powers.

Many of the reforms forced upon the Tammany administration as a result of the inquiries into the lower courts, the New York county district attorney's office and the Walker-Tammany mayoralty have since been nullified. Even in the police department the vice squad has been set up again—virtually the same "informer" system which was revealed in all its corruption during the 1930 investigation.

The Fusionists know they are undertaking a big campaign, but they are getting inspiration from—and ground their hopes on—the obloquy into which Tammany has fallen even among its own adherents. The most outstanding example of this is seen in the break of Mr. Samuel Untermeyer, member of the Wigwam's so-called board of strategy, with the Curry-O'Brien régime and his scathing criticism of the brand of government being administered.

Wool Committee Wants Boston Prices Maintained

Wool growers want to know at what price wool held by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation is going to be unloaded on the market. This question is of present importance since the corporation has made its holding available for the manufacturers. Pertinent to this issue is the announcement of the Wool and Mohair Advisory Committee to the effect that "government-financed wool shall be sold at not lower than full Boston market value of its equivalent."

American wool growers are in the best position, since pre-war days, according to officials of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, federal unit for disposing of cooperative wools. Increased demand, prospective higher prices and assurance that two-thirds of the domestic clip will be sold at the full Boston market value are factors cited for this improved position.

New York Players Plan Boston Season

Plans for a season in Boston next winter by the Group Theater of New York, with the eventual establishment of permanent headquarters, were outlined by Miss Cheryl Crawford, one of the directors, at a luncheon held by the sponsors of the enterprise at the Twentieth Century Club today.

Because of a cultural unity which she had not found in other cities, Boston offers the opportunity for presenting some of the more specialized types of plays. Miss Crawford explained that by this she did not mean the so-called "arty" productions, but rather those with less popular appeal.

With the opening of the proposed Boston season next fall, the group will have a resident company of about 27 players. Mr. Alexander Kirkland is to leave Hollywood to join them. Among the revivals Miss Crawford announced such plays as Sidney Howard's "Lucky Sam McCarver," S. N. Behrman's "Serena Blandish," and probably some Shaw and Shakespeare. There will also be tryouts of new productions now being prepared by the group.

Reich Uses Schools Against War Treaty

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN — German youth and present-day school children will have no excuse if they do not know almost everything there is to be known about the Treaty of Versailles during the coming months.

In all the principal universities throughout this country, during the present summer term, lectures are being given on subjects dealing with the last war, its outbreak and developments, the war guilt question and the economic consequences of the Versailles Treaty, and as one journal has remarked they are all "lectures against Versailles." The universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, Kiel and Koenigsberg are included in the list.

In the schools, it was also decided to substitute for lessons on the Weimar Constitution of 1918 talks about the Versailles Treaty, especially to children in their leaving-school year.

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Mount Holyoke Sends Out Class Of 225 Members

Four Honorary Degrees Conferred at Commencement Exercises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 12—At the ninety-sixth commencement at Mount Holyoke College today, the president, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, conferred honorary degrees on Dean Marjorie Hope Nicholson of Smith College, Dean Miriam F. Carpenter of Wheaton College, Mr. William C. Hill, principal of the Springfield Central High School, and Miss Linda Anne Eastman, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library.

In delivering the commencement address, Mr. Bruce Bliven, editor of the New Republic told the 225 members of the graduating class that "Never in all history has there been a greater opportunity for intelligence to override unreason," and urged his hearers to seize upon that opportunity.

The baccalaureate sermon was delivered Sunday by the Rev. Arthur Lee Kinsolving of Trinity Church, Boston, who told the graduating class that, "If the church receives the support of the intelligent and educated, new epochs of expansions and heightened influence upon American life are entirely possible."

The commencement exercises were opened on Saturday by the gathering of more than 500 alumnæ to take part in the alumnæ procession and fête. Led by Mrs. Vincent Smart of New York City, grand marshal, 16 reunion classes joined in a procession in honor of Mary Lyons, founder of the college. The traditional laurel chain was wound around the railing of her monument as part of the exercises, after which officers of the class of 1933 planted the class ivy.

Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of the college, announced the names of 23 members of the present graduating class who were initiated into the Theta chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary society.

Besides the 225 members of the class of 1933 who received their bachelor's degree at the commencement exercises, 19 members of the graduate school received the master's degree. Of the 19 four were graduates of the Universities of Oxford and Edinburgh, the Constantinople Woman's College, Turkey, and the Ginling College, China.

Dirigible Research Goes On, Nation Orders

(Continued from Page 1)

for the Akron's crash. Sea vessels, as well as airships, are not expected to be proof against any storm that blows, it is held.

There are surface navigation conditions such as a typhoon which will strike as relentlessly at ocean shipping as a "line squall" did at the Akron. Ships meeting this may go down, despite the great knowledge and resources which have gone into marine architecture. But sea captains, constantly on the alert for weather changes, foresee typhoons and change their course to avoid them. What has proved to be good practice in sea navigation should be equally as acceptable in the air.

The line squalls, the weather conditions the Akron met, are certainly not an unknown quantity in flying. Most transport pilots of the heavier-than-air machines have met them. Lieut. Lewis H. Steward, World War pilot and transport pilot since that time, tells of a harassing line squall experience.

Caught between two storms, he was hastening to get into a landing field when he noticed his altimeter showing increasing altitude. He pointed the ship down a bit more. Still he gained altitude. Finally he nosed the ship almost straight down with motor full on. Watching his altimeter he saw his altitude increase by 1500 feet in a few minutes. He had actually gone straight up 1500 feet while diving straight down with motor full on. If the current he had gotten into had been a downward instead of an upward one, the results can be imagined.

But today little trouble with line squalls is experienced by the airplane pilot. Why? A splendid weather reporting service is maintained by the Government on the many air lines of the country. By getting reports from these widely scattered stations along given routes the arrival of a storm and its path can be accurately foretold and the pilot can avoid running into the worst of it.

There are 300 stations reporting hourly and 200 more at regular intervals. Transport pilots all state that a survey of the weather reports they used on the date of the Akron crash clearly foretold extreme conditions. Records show that no airplanes were lost in that storm.

The admission of poor weather guidance is made in the recommendation that four reports instead of two a day be issued by the navy. But the navy at the best can only remotely cover the weather compared with the government commercial stations. With the loss of over 70 men and a valuable airship with two reports a day, the committee recommends an increase to four before trusting future airships to the stormy air lanes.

Yet transport companies, with much smaller passenger lists and ships costing a fraction of the Akron, will not operate without at least regular hourly reports. In addition, pilots talk regularly with ground stations, reporting weather conditions where they are and receiving similar reports from other planes.

There seems to be no good reason why the Navy should not utilize to the full the government commercial reports as well as its own weather reports unless the red tape of tradition prevents it.

Great Britain's experience with the R-101, which crashed in France during bad weather, confirms the definite lighter-than-air fact that good weather reporting and the avoidance of extreme storms are the answer to continued airship use. Despite the opinion generally held that the R-101 crash was the cause of Great Britain's giving up the lighter-than-air field, informed circles state that the present need for economy is the reason for the suspension of this type of flying and that the return of better conditions will see England in the forefront of lighter-than-air development.

Happily for the lighter-than-air art, a shining example of its possibilities provided good weather reporting is followed, is the Graf Zeppelin. Many north Atlantic trips, a round-the-world trip and a series of regular crossings on a clock-like schedule of the south Atlantic have shown the possibilities of dirigible service. A confirmation of this is the news of the doubling of the Friedrichshafen-to-South America schedule from the present round trip once-a-month to one every fortnight.

Germany has proved the value of storm avoidance by weather guidance. The American congressional report points the way to its greater use in the future. The dirigible carries on!

Win Honors in American College

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOREIGN STUDENTS GET MASTER'S DEGREE AT MOUNT HOLYOKE

Left to Right—MISS ADRIEN JIMGOCZIAN of Ortakoy, Turkey, a Graduate of Constantinople Women's College; MISS ELIZABETH BOYD of Edinburgh, Scotland, a Graduate of Edinburgh University; MISS DOROTHY BURWASH of Ontario, Canada, a Graduate of Somerville College, Oxford, England; MISS I-DJEN HO of Soochow, China, a Graduate of Gingling College.

New Hampshire Plans School Radiocast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 12—Opportunity will be given to all New Hampshire school children to listen to an "hour of versatility" program to be broadcast over Station WFEA by the New Hampshire General Court on Wednesday afternoon, June 14. The present Legislature, which has broken all records for length of service, is expected to be prorogued June 16.

Most of the New Hampshire schools have radios installed but in schools which have none, community coöperation will be enlisted so that the pupils may hear the program which is scheduled from 2 to 3 p. m. Mr. James N. Pringle, commissioner of education, is responsible for the plans for the school "listening in" period.

The program will include a short address by Gov. John G. Winant and selections played by the New Hampshire Legislature Band, quartet and House orchestra. Mr. Louis P. Elkins, Speaker of the House, will talk on "New Hampshire, the Beautiful," and Mrs. Catherine Call Simonds will sing one of her own compositions. Mrs. Elkins, a member of the New Hampshire Board of Education and wife of the Speaker of the House, also will speak.

Boston's Stores Adopt 5-Day Week for Summer

Retail, specialty and department stores, generally, have adopted the five-day week for the summer, it is announced by Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Boston Retail Trade Board. Shorter hours on the five working days also have been adopted.

Beginning June 15, stores in the membership of the Retail Board, will be open for business from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, until and including Sept. 15, excepting on Saturdays from July 8 to Aug. 26, inclusive, when business will be suspended. Next Saturday, June 17, the retail stores in general will be open as usual.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and cooler, probably with showers tonight; Tuesday fair and cooler; moderate southwest winds shifting to northwest.

Maine: Partly cloudy; cooler except on the east coast tonight and Tuesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and cooler tonight and Tuesday.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy and cooler in north section tonight; local thundershowers this afternoon and possibly early tonight; Tuesday fair and cooler in northeast portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight and Tuesday, preceded by local thundershowers this afternoon and possibly early tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southeast winds, shifting to west and northwest late this afternoon or early tonight; partly overcast weather, preceded by local showers tonight; fair on Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Possibly scattered showers and thunderstorms beginning of week and again about Friday; temperatures mostly normal or above.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	78	80	Montreal	74	90
Bismarck	30	70	Nantucket	66	72
Boston	78	88	New Orleans	82	92
Buffalo	60	76	New York	76	80
Calgary	46	64	Norfolk, Va.	76	90
Charleston	82	86	North Platte	56	85
Chicago	66	98	Philadelphia	80	92
Cincinnati	76	94	Phoenix, Ariz.	76	112
Denver	60	72	Pittsburgh	76	92
Eastport, Me.	54	74	Portland, Me.	76	76
Hatteras	80	82	Raleigh	76	84
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. June 11	74	78	St. Louis	76	96
Helena, Mont.	54	78	St. Paul	58	78
Huron, S. D.	56	94	Salt Lake City	72	90
Jacksonville	80	88	San Francisco	50	72
Kansas City	62	96	Santa Fe, N.M.	62	88
Key West	82	86	Seattle	54	80
Los Angeles	58	76	Tampa	80	90
Memphis	76	88	Wichita, Kan.	68	98
Miami, Fla.	82	86	Williston, N.D.	54	74

A—9 a. m. June 12.
B—Maximum June 11.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 3:40 p. m., Tuesday 3:56 a. m.
Height of tides 10.1 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:49 p. m.

Great Federal Control Drive Ready to Open

(Continued from Page 1)

takes it up or not, and the only object in taking it up would be to hasten the matter and avoid the two months' internal.

Bank Reform Bill

Senate and House conferees sought to get a last-minute agreement on the Glass-Steagall bank reform bill this morning and the White House was consulted on the matter by Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the House Banking Committee, and T. Alan Goldsborough (D.) of Maryland. Mr. Byrns forecast that some sort of a banking bill would be pushed through before adjournment.

As Congress met the general feeling was expressed in the football phrase that adjournment had been stopped Saturday only on the "one-yard line," and that with a few more plays the ball would be pushed over.

The Senate convened at 11, and the pace was noticeably slower than in the final days of last week. An hour was consumed on a motion by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan to include towns and municipalities under the terms of the Bankruptcy Reform Act, giving them the advantages of securing compositions with creditors on more liberal terms.

The motion was defeated without rollcall.

The fight over reduced veterans' pensions was thereupon reopened in the Senate with an amendment to the independent office appropriation bill sponsored by Senator Bronson Cutting (R.) of New Mexico, providing more liberal provisions for veterans than those in the House bill.

No further business will be sent to Congress from the President, it was announced at the White House today, unless it be in the nature of last minute appointments.

As debate on veterans' compensation dragged on, a report circulated that some Senators are making this an excuse to keep Congress in session till next Wednesday when they can comment on the expected European war debt defaults. A desire to have the Senate as a sounding board for criticism when Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, delivers America's keynote speech at the London conference is also evident among anti-Administration senators.

Legislative Program Presents Four Major Measures for Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 12—If Congress is to adjourn tonight or tomorrow, the following steps will have to be taken to complete the legislative program:

1. Senate must adopt conference report on industrial control-public works bill. House has adopted it already.

2. Senate must accept White House compromise on veterans' cuts in independent offices appropriation bill. House has done so.

3. Senate must pass $3,500,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill. House passed it on Saturday.

4. Both chambers must decide whether they will take any action, affirmative or negative, on the President's $25,000,000 government reorganization program. If no action is taken, it automatically becomes effective in 60 days.

Unless the unexpected happens, Congress will adjourn without having acted on the following measures, which will go over to the next sesssion:

1. Glass-Steagall bank reform bill.
2. Arms ambargo resolution.
3. St. Lawrence water-power allocation bill.
4. Corporation and municipal bankruptcy bills.

The record of legislation already passed by the special session of Congress is as follows:

1. Emergency bank relief.
2. Economy Act under which veterans' benefits are being cut.
3. Legalization of beer.
4. Farm relief act, providing for inflation.
5. Unemployment relief, authorizing reforestation camps.
6. Muscle Shoals and Tennessee Valley development.
7. Securities regulation (the blue sky law).
8. Cancellation of gold clause.
9. New Federal system of employment agencies.
10. Home owners' mortgage relief.

Events Tonight

Eighteenth annual international convention, National Association of Retail Purchasers, dinners, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Banquet, graduating classes at Wentworth Institute, Mr. Sinclair Weeks, Mayor of Newton, speaker, 6:30.

Dinner, Massachusetts Dental Society, Hotel Statler, 6:15.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Loew's Orpheum—"Peg o' My Heart," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 9:40 p. m.

Loew's State—"When Ladies Meet," 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:35, 9:55 p. m.

Tremont—"Be Mine Tonight," 9:56, 11:51 a. m., 1:46, 3:41, 5:36, 7:31, 9:26 p. m.

Paramount—"Zoo in Budapest," 9:14 a. m., 12:18, 3:22, 6:26, 9:30 p. m.

Fenway—"Zoo in Budapest," 2:25, 5:28, 8:25 p. m.

Metropolitan—"The Little Giant," 11:11 a. m., 2:02, 4:33, 7:44, 10:35 p. m.

R. K. O. Keith—"Professional Sweetheart," 10:09 a. m., 1:13, 4:17, 7:21, 10:15 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Advertising Club of Boston: "Wind-up" luncheon of year, Col. Frank Know, publisher, Chicago Daily News, speaker, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Eighteenth annual international convention, National Association of Retail Purchasers; meetings, 9:30; luncheons, 12:30, Hotel Statler

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, 2:45.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to French Paintings, by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Lexington garden openings, benefit Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, gardens of Miss Ellen Towers, Pelham Road, and Mrs. Richard Engstrom, also on Pelham Road, 2 to 6; Prof. Stephen Hamblin's botanic gardens, 93 Hancock Street, all day.

Boston polling places open from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. for election of delegates to Constitutional Convention to ratify or reject repeal of Eighteenth Amendment.

Harvard University: Meeting, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, 24 Milk Street, Boston, 4.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Loew's Orpheum—"Peg o' My Heart," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40 p. m.

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Potato Digging Starts

MUSKOGEE, Okla., June 12 (AP)—They're digging potatoes in this section again and selling them for $1.75 for 100 pounds, as compared with 60 cents last season. The yield this year is light and the acreage lower. The big digging rush will be under way by Monday, and the growers say the buyers are clamoring for the crop.

End to Gangsters In Massachusetts Sought by Drive

Attorney-General Warner Appeals to the People for Coöperation

Public interest and coöperation are vitally necessary to the success of the campaign against gangsters and racketeers, Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General, declared today in a direct appeal to the people of Massachusetts.

With this whole-hearted assistance, the Attorney-General said, the drive launched here Saturday can go far toward ridding Massachusetts of its gangster problem. Indifference, fear and apathy, he added, must be displaced by a recognition of the far reaching effect of every criminal act, a confidence in those in authority and a willingness to aid them in any way possible.

At a meeting Saturday between the Attorney-General and representatives of all district attorneys' offices in the State, a 17-point program aimed mainly to increase efficiency and with provisions for better coöperation between the police and district attorneys and suggestions for tightening of certain criminal laws was adopted.

Besides this conference with the district attorneys, Mr. Warner plans similar discussions with representatives of the police, the judiciary and social agencies in the near future.

The program urges improved facilities for communication between police districts; coöperation by both the police and district attorneys in aiding the apprehension of criminals wanted outside the State, and in other cities of Massachusetts; punishment for the crime of kidnaping accompanied by attempt to extort, by life imprisonment; that no professional criminal, gangster, or racketeer be released from prison on parole; and that investigation be made to ascertain to what extent persons charged with crime secure advantages, legal and otherwise, as against the rights of the people.

The District Attorney also urged that chambers of commerce and associations of business and trade make known to the Attorney-General any hazards of trade brought about through the demands of racketeers for protection money.

The program further provides that when a heinous crime occurs in a district, the District Attorney should be notified immediately by the police, and that heinous crime shall be presented at once to the Grand Jury, if sitting, and shall be tried immediately.

Immediate action by police departments upon the notification of the presence of gangsters, also was recommended, while radio equipment where possible was urged as a means of more efficient communication between police districts.

The possibility of a central clearing house of information, and the use of finger-print systems and other means of identification, also were considered, and a discussion of these problems with police heads suggested.

Tablet in Fenway Honors Memory of Boston Poet

The memory of Katharine Lee Bates, Boston poet, is honored by a memorial tablet erected in the Fenway near the rose gadren and dedicated June 10 in the presence of a large group of interested persons. The presentation to the City of Boston was made by Mr. Leighton Rollins, while Miss Jane Burgess, a grandniece of Miss Bates, unveiled the tablet.

The program also included an address by Dr. Leonard Bacon, and the singing of "America, the Beautiful" by the Wellesley College choir and the audience and the reading of several of Miss Bates' poems by Miss Edith Wynne Mattison, actress. The tablet was designed and executed by Mr. John Francis Paramino, Boston sculptor.

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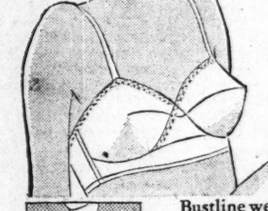

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Pict-O-Grams

ANSWERS

1. From Act III, Scene 3, of Shakespeare's "Othello."
2. Florida.
3. Tetrahedron.
4. Ordnance Dept.
5. The Turban worn by most male Mohammedans.

New England Is Reversing The 'Go West, Young Man' Advice of Horace Greeley

Drastic Adjustments and Courageous Adaption to New Conditions Result in Industrial Activity That Is Proving Attractive to Outsiders

Your New England Caravan
Seventh of 12 Articles

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Young man, come East! Horace Greeley has changed his mind.

Without question some such announcement would follow an interview between the great journalist of half a century ago and officials of the New England Council of today, for lively statistics are available which indicate that Mr. Greeley's advice, sound as it was when given, has experienced a reversal so far as New England is concerned.

While certain other sections of the United States have become warped from the long financial drought, New England is found to be even more sound than before. While resources have been exhausted and opportunities have fled from formerly favored localities, in New England resources are improving and opportunities are multiplying. And this is because today's industrial New England is continuing to develop logically on lines laid down by its founders.

This does not mean that New England's major industries have not suffered during the recent period of readjustment. On the contrary, many of its main sources of net income were badly hit; but rather than proving a disaster this very fact has served as a stimulus to drastic adjustments and courageous adaptation to new industrial conditions, and today the general industrial life of the region not only is secure but it is proving attractive to business men seeking new fields. Certain young men are coming East with much the same enthusiasm that their fathers carried to the West.

Are Facing Facts

Wheels turn in New England factories because modern mill owners, railroad men, hotel keepers, distributors and other New England business men—like the colonists of old—are facing facts.

When the Pilgrims and Puritans settled on New England shores they found themselves confronted by a more serious economic problem than ever has been the lot of their descendants. Their common larder was low, their money may be said to have been idle, their commodities had practically no market.

But one great asset which they possessed in common was exceedingly liquid, and that was the courage to face the facts and the stamina to go forward.

They considered the resources of the land, and discovered that the rocky, wooded, stream-watered countryside offered the means of sustenance and the promise of plenty. The soil and climate were favorable to certain kinds of agriculture. The teeming life of the sea gave promise of the great fishing industry that later was developed. The forests supplied lumber for building, and later was to furnish wood for pulp. The granite, slate and marble which persisted in cropping up to the detriment of their agricultural pursuits was to prove the bases of a great quarrying industry. The abundance of rapid streams, when harnessed, were to become willing servants of industry. And, finally—and this would have amused the colonists—the hills and valleys and roistering streams and smiling lakes and granite sentineled inlets and cloud-etched summits and forest-clothed ranges and foam-flecked sea vistas—these together were to constitute a resource which was to develop into one of the chief industries of New England: recreation.

Basis of the Picture

And these resources, which today are still in the process of development—with new inventions, discoveries and adaptations marking the way from the crude spinning wheel to the great multiple-shuttled factory; from the itinerant cobbler to the many-windowed shoe factory; from the crude smithy to the great tool works—these resources remain the basis of New England's industrial picture.

But behind the region's successful exploitation of its natural assets is another asset which has distinguished the six states since the coming of the colonists.

There has never been a dirth of skilled labor in New England. It came with the Pilgrims who, bred to the pursuit of husbandry in England, were compelled to learn mechanical trades in Holland, where Brewster became a teacher of English and a printer, Bradford learned the art of dyeing silk, Alden grew to be a skilled workman with tools, and at least 16 more of the first Plymouth citizens developed into versatile craftsmen. It was continued with the coming of the Puritans, whose numbers boasted of several university men, and supplied the early colony not only with competent workmen but with splendid organizers and executives. It has steadily increased with growing populations of succeeding generations.

In the kitchen, the cellar and the shed of colonial householders manufacturing in New England was pursued as a home enterprise for about 160 years. Then factories began to spring up along the water courses as America's first industrial revolution began in 1790. This was when Samuel Slater, an Englishman, set up at Pawtucket, R. I., the first American textile mill, patterned after those in England. Within 12 years 29 other mills were started.

The power loom and the cotton gin were invented, and Connecticut and Massachusetts were soon making use of the new machines. At Waltham, Mass., in 1814 the first complete cotton mill was established. Then followed the introduction of machine tools in the manufacture of linen and woolen goods, and later machines were invented for making metal goods and manufacturing shoes, and the factory system in New England became well established.

Until after the Civil War New England was the chief source of supply for America's manufactured goods. It was likewise the first region to accumulate through its industrial enterprises a surplus of capital sufficient to invest in the industrial development of newer regions. Today many of these regions are competing with New England products, but Yankee skill and ingenuity have continued to hold a commanding position for the manufactured products of the region.

For many years New England factories were concentrating on the primary needs of consumers, but with the improvement of living standards and the demand for so-called luxuries its activities have broadened until today practically any manufactured article society demands may bear a New England trade-mark.

United States census figures for 1930 report 126 different kinds of manufactures in the six states, each of which produced more than $3,000,000 worth of goods, while 36 different industries produced goods valued at more than $30,000,000 for each unit.

Nevertheless the six fundamental types of manufactures continue to produce about 80 per cent of the goods manufactured in the region. These are textiles, which include cotton, woolen, silk and rayon goods; metals such as machinery, tools, hardware and brass products; paper and printing; leather and rubber goods, with shoes, boots and automobile tires leading; foodstuffs, including bakery products, canned goods, fruits, vegetables, fish, beverages, ice cream and candy; and forest products, exclusive of woodpulp.

Chimneys Rise

Indicative of the vastness of these enterprises, in the six leading groups, a table of values for a recent year shows textile manufactures returning $1,635,530,000; metals and related industries $1,624,057,000; paper and printing, $638,773,000; leather and rubber, $609,339,000; food and kindred products, $424,201,000; forest products, $164,907,000.

Factory chimneys rise above the treetops all over New England, but in the southern portion, where populations are more dense, and where the importation of raw material favors locations where easy access to carrier systems is available, they cluster much more thickly. Thus the boot and shoe manufacturing centers hover about the city of Boston, some of the more important being at Lynn, Salem, Haverhill and Brockton. Manchester, N. H., and Auburn, Me., likewise have important shoe manufactures. The cotton mill cities are Providence, Pawtucket, Fall River, New Bedford, Manchester, N. H., Lewiston, Brunswick, and Biddeford, Me., and Lawrence, Lowell and Haverhill, Mass. Connecticut leads in silk manufacturing cities. Machine manufactures are generally located in sections adjacent to the type of factories using their output. The Naugautuck Valley in Connecticut is noted for its brass factories. Massachusetts has more rubber manufactures than any other New England state. Danbury and Norwalk, Conn., may be said to be the seat of the hat industry; Providence, R. I., and Attleboro, Mass., are centers of the jewelry manufactures; silverware comes out of Bridgeport, Bristol, Wallingford and Meridan in Connecticut, Providence, R. I., Attleboro, Mass., and Concord, N. H. And a long list of other manufactures identified with New England cities might be mentioned, such as Pawtucket toys, Brattleboro pipe organs, Bridgeport sewing machines, Rutland scales, Bristol yachts, Old Town canoes, Springfield sporting goods, and Waltham watches.

There has been unemployment in New England during the trade recession but no bread lines, and officials of the New England Council which keeps its finger on the business pulse of New England declares that this favorable position in times of stress is due to several established facts. They point to the diversification of industry and explain that the great number of small manufactories scattered throughout New England make workers independent of any one factory.

Conservative Banking

They speak of the sound and conservative banking of the region which suffered but comparatively few bank closings during the recent financial upset; the conservative nature which is a proverbial New England quality is also quoted as having operated to the advantage of the region; the prevalence of closely held corporations, they declare, has made for greater security; the economic diversification made possible by the range of New England5s natural resources had tended to stabilize the general financial outlook, and finally the vastly important recreation industry, operating mainly in the summer when seasonal fluctuations make employment in other industries problematical, brings into New England, at a time when most acceptable, millions of dollars of new money each year.

Because thrift and frugality are qualities made dear to the thought of New Englanders through long tradition, manufacturers find that they have a wide home market to which to cater. And because New Englanders have money to spend for New England produce New England factories are able to keep running, and thus furnish New Englanders more money to spend.

Sales Management's survey of spending power issued in April this year shows a per capita spendable money income of $414.50 in New England as against an average of $334.60 for the United States. Current retail sales are $54 higher per capita in New England than in the rest of the nation. Thus business men have found that, because of high savings reserves and sustained pay rolls, buying has been continued at a higher ratio in New England than in other sections of the country.

Also the New England Council has compiled figures showing that since New England has the greatest percentage of modernly equipped homes, it affords a broader market for many products. Thus, while 68.2 per cent of United States homes are electrically wired, New England has 94.6 per cent of its homes wired. It has telephones in 51 per cent of its homes, compared with 38 per cent for the rest of the nation; and it has proportionably more radios. Out of every 100 males in New England 80 are gainfully employed; 11 per cent of New England's families pay federal income taxes, compared with 8 per cent for the nation; during the depths of the economic recession savings deposits gained 3.4 per cent in New England while falling off 0.9 per cent for the remainder of the United States.

Spent by Vacationists

And in addition to these evidences $500,000,000 was spent by vacationists in New England in a year. Out of every dollar of this amount 20 cents went for transportation, 20 cents for accommodations, 25 cents for retail stores, 21 cents for food, 8 cents for amusements and 6 cents for confections, souvenirs and the like.

About seven years ago there was much talk of an industrial decadence threatening New England. Textile mills in the southern states were said to have such advantages over New England concerns that the older plants were not expected to survive. Competition from New York, Missouri, Illinois, and Wisconsin likewise threatened the New England boot and shoe industry. The manufacture of watches and clocks in Illinois made sales problems for similar plants in New England. All along the line, it was said that production in other sections was outstripping New England manufactures. Added to this it was declared that New England's industries were mature, not prepared to make constant changes to meet new industrial demands, scrap outdated machinery, adopt new designs.

It was then that the New England Council, with the governors of the six states at its head, was formed with the motto: "Face the facts." The facts as found showed that New England had the advantage of an early start, high reputation, skill, capital and ingenuity; that it was peculiarly fitted to produce quality merchandise. These and other facts were publicized, an effort was made to attract such industries as might logically locate in the region to come into New England, the attractiveness of New England as a vacation field was widely advertised, and an effort was made to bring about fuller cooperation between the six states.

The results of investigations carried on by the council show that, with its strong assets in the skill and technique of its workmen, its experience in organization and management and its reserves of capital and equipment, New England—far from suffering decadence—is actually coming out of a period of drastic readjustment far better than many other industrial sections.

Net Gain Shown

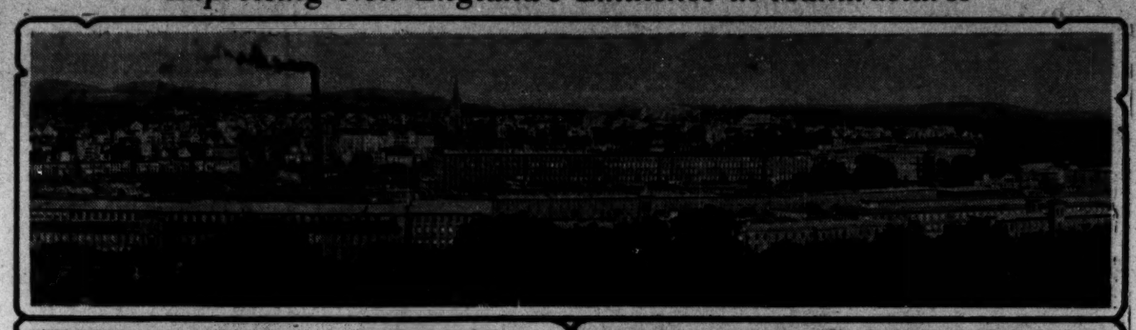
Turning to the report of the New England Council on changes in New England industry since 1926, these facts appear: In 1926 New England saw a net gain of 139 concerns and 5032 jobs; in 1927, 132 concerns and 2577 jobs; in 1928, 187 concerns and 7184 jobs; in 1929, 108 concerns and 296 jobs; in 1930, 37 concerns and a net loss of 5013 jobs; in 1931 a gain of 23 concerns with a loss of 1764 jobs. Likewise the report shows that, contrary to the rumor that industry is leaving New England for other sections, New England is actually gaining, for during the recession years of 1930, 1931 and 1932 there was a net gain of 21 concerns and 259 jobs.

In Henry Ford's Wayside Inn community at Sudbury, Mass., an old mill wheel makes lazy revolutions, splashing silvery buttons on the green vestment of long grasses leaning, Narcissus-like, over the pool at its base. Although the old mill functions as efficiently as ever, few visitors consider it seriously as an item in New England's industrial fabric.

Perhaps it is not, but it might well symbolize the constancy of New England enterprise by reminding the visitor that the wheels of industry set in motion by the New England craftsmen of the seventeenth century are still turning; the pride of workmanship is still there; the determination to advance is not wanting. Perhaps it might even be possible to induce the old mill to creak out a word or so of advise for ambitious business men today, and if so, one can imagine it exclaiming:

"Come east, young man. Horace Greeley never saw a report of the New England Council."

Expressing New England's Eminence in Manufactures



Upper Photo by a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor. Lower Photos by Ewing Galloway.

TEXTILE AND LEATHER INDUSTRIES ARE ILLUSTRATED HERE

Upper Picture—Great Plant of the Ameskeag Manufacturing Company at Manchester, N. H. Lower Left—Sorting Angora Hair at the Sanford Mills, Sanford, Maine. Lower Right—Working at Turner Buffing Machines in a Leather Tannery.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. D. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, 920kc-326m, in charge of Manager of Committees on Publication.

BANGOR, Maine—Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. D. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-484m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Maine.

NEW YORK—Each Sunday, 3:00-3:30 p. m., E. D. T., Station WINS, 1180kc-254m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:25-6:40 p. m., E. D. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

NEWARK, N. J.—Second Thursday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. D. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New Jersey.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. D. T., Station CKOC, 1010kc-297m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. D. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Thursday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

IRONWOOD, Mich. — Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

HAGERSTOWN, Md. — Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

NORFOLK, Va. — Third Sunday of each month, 1:45-2:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Virginia.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursday, biweekly, 12.20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Florida.

TAMPA, Fla. — Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Florida.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Daily, except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Wisconsin.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. D. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m., in charge of Committee on Publication for Illinois.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-229m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Indiana.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

MITCHELL, S. D.—Each Sunday, 11:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGDA, 1370kc-219m, in charge of Committee on Publication for South Dakota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

DES MOINES and DAVENPORT, Iowa—Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHO and WOC, 1000kc-300m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Iowa.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:25 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Missouri.

LINCOLN and OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770c-350m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Third Sunday of each month, 9:30-9:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station WMC, 780kc-384m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Tennessee.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Every Friday, 11:45 a. m. to 12 noon, C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-200m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Last Sunday of each month, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WCOC, 880kc-340.7m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—First Sunday of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Arkansas.

OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA, Okla.—Second and fourth Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Stations WKY, 900kc-333m, Oklahoma City, and KVOO, 1140kc-263m, Tulsa, in charge of Committee on Publication for Oklahoma.

AUSTIN, Texas—Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Texas.

DALLAS, Texas—Sundays, 6:00-6:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Texas.

FORT WORTH, Texas — Third Sunday of each month, 3:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Texas.

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-536m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Colorado.

RENO, Nev.—Sundays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Nevada.

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 1210kc-248m, in charge of Committee on Publication for British Columbia.

CHILLIWACK, B. C.—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T., Station CHWK, 780kc-384m, in charge of Committee on Publication for British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO — Daily, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m; daily, except Sundays, 7:00-7:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFWI, 930kc-322m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Northern California.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1360kc-213m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

LOS ANGELES—On eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., Station KFI, 640kc-468.6m, in "Church Quarter Hour," in charge of Committee on Publication for Southern California in cooperation with Church Federation of Los Angeles.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Daily, except Sundays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays and Wednesdays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

HONOLULU, T. H.—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian time, Station KGMB, 1320kc-227m, in charge Committee on Publication for the Territory of Hawaii.

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Last Tuesday evening of each month, Station 1ZR, 1090kc-275m, in charge of Committee on Publication for the North Island of New Zealand.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Mrs. Augusta Newitt, New Jersey.
Miss Juliette W. Rogers, Connecticut.
Mrs. George C. Bond, New Jersey.
Miss Frances I. Krall, New Jersey.
Anton J. Schwartz, Maryland.
Mrs. Sarah B. Jenkins, New York.
Mrs. F. S. Partain, Texas.
Mrs. M. J. Hagadorn, New York.
Mrs. James G. Nye, Minnesota.
Maren Mendenhall, Minnesota.
Mrs. Dwight D. Chase, New York.
Mrs. Bertha B. Dennett, Maine.
Mr. Bessie L. Hearn, Maine.
Mrs. E. Estella Anderson, Maine.
Miss Jane Ellen Saxton, Maine.
Mrs. Anna M. S. Willard, Maine.
Mrs. Grayce E. Talbott, District of Columbia.
Mrs. Roy W. Curbon, Georgia.
Roy W. Curbon, Georgia.
Mrs. L. M. Cornell, Texas.
Mrs. Dolly Richenbaker, Calif.
Mrs. Herman T. Davis, Calif.
Mrs. T. L. Fassett, Calif.
Mrs. Patrick O'Neil, Calif.
Patrick O'Neil, Calif.
Mrs. Otto Riedl, New York.
Otto Riedl, New York.
Miss Vivian Flaurhafi, Massachusetts.
Miss Clara Rice, New York.
Miss Cora E. Morse, Massachusetts
Miriam Morgan, England.
Elizabeth Coull, Scotland.
Mrs. C. H. Smith, Michigan.
Mrs. Horner W. Woodbury, Calif.
Horner W. Woodbury, Calif
Mrs. Frances E. Adams, Illinois.
Freeman K. Walker, Oregon

Airplane Wreck Investigated

CHICAGO, Ill., June 12 (AP)—The parting of a strut supporting a pontoon is believed to have precipitated the crash of a huge twin-motored amphibion, the Northern Light, here yesterday, resulting in nine fatalities. This was the belief expressed by Maj. H. N. Woeltjens, a coroner's investigator, who inspected the plane soon after it fell with its nine occupants and burned. The Northern Light was carrying World's Fair sightseers on a regular 20-minute flight when it went out of control 600 feet up and plunged into a field near suburban Glenview.

Sir Arnold Wilson Elected

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—A by-election made necessary by the passing on of Viscount Knebworth, Conservative, in the Hitchin division, Hertfordshire, resulted today in the election of Lieut.-Col. Sir Arnold Wilson, Conservative, with 14,569 votes, over Mr. William Bennett, Labor, 10,362.

Laws to Break Up Centralization Of Wealth Proposed

Senate Investigators File Table Showing Morgan Influence in 89 Groups

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—New portents of eventual legislation to curb the influence of Wall Street bankers upon the country's industry appeared today in the record of the Senate committee which investigated J. P. Morgan & Co.

Into the file on the Morgans went a detailed, subdivided tabulation showing how the banking firm, through directorships of the firm's partners, has a direct influence, whether exercized or not, on 89 banks, insurance companies, utility and industrial corporations, whose combined assets are set at around $20,000,000,000.

A recapitulation by the investigators disclosed that the firm sold 3,029,100 shares or units of stock to 700 selected clients from 1927 to 1929. On the basis of market prices, the selected clients could have realized immediate or almost immediae profits of more than $40,000,000.

Regardless of what may happen to the Glass bank reform bill in the close of the present session, senators on the investigating committee intend to frame more laws to break up centralization of wealth and particularly of money-power control. There is every expectation that President Roosevelt will back some such legislation.

The new Morgan list was seen at the Capitol as one more demonstration of the trend shown earlier in the session when Senator Norris (R.) of Nebraska, unrolled in the Senate chamber a chart entitled "The Spider-Web of Wall Street." It showed a vast interlock of influence from the big New York banks, spreading from the body of a spider down its plural legs from directorate to directorate, to little banks and companies all over the country.

This subject was dealt with extensively in the Morgan hearings and finally recapitulated in the present tables, which were, however, limited to the first stage of influence or control, participation by the actual partners on corporation boards. It showed that the Morgan House has an official voice on the boards of:

Fifteen banks, assets $3,811,411,000
Seven unclassified holding companies, partial assets, $83,786,475.
Ten railroads, assets of nine $3,436,666,000.
Five utility holding companies, assets $3,404,555,000.
Eight utility operating companies assets $2,818,147,000.
Six insurance companies, assets of five, $337,187,000.
Thirty-eight industrial firms, assets of twenty-five $6,037,644,000.

Other data newly inserted in the Morgan record included a statement by Mr. Russell C. Leffingwell, a partner, which, in the course of analyzing the slump and the part played in it by financiers, praised President Roosevelt's suspension of gold payments and "the vigorous and persistent monetary management," and said "these sound decisions of the administration are having a beneficial effect."

Many in Washington were surprised at this Roosevelt support from the very stronghold of conservative finance, when the stanchest Republican spokesmen in Congress have been denouncing gold abandonment as a shameful breach of national good faith.

University of Cincinnati Honors Dean Pound

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 12 (AP)—His legal writings described as marking "a definite era in the advance of jurisprudence," Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard University Law School, Saturday was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of laws by the University of Cincinnati.

The degree was presented by Dean M. L. Person, of the college of law of the university, which, with Dean Pound as principal speaker Friday night celebrated the centennial of its founding. Mr. William I. Grubb, of Birmingham, Ala., U. S. district judge of the northern district of Alabama, was given the honorary degree of doctor of laws, and Mr. John Adam Fleming, acting director of the department of terrestrial magnetism, Carnegie Institution, Washington, doctor of engineering.

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Sharp Rally Due For Trade in 1934 Babson Expects

Purchasing Agents Hear of Marked Upswing at Boston Rally

A change for the better has taken place not only in business but in the hearts of the people, Mr. Roger W. Babson of the Babson Statistical Organization declared at the eighteenth annual international convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents which opened at the Hotel Statler in Boston today. More than 500 purchasing agents from all parts of the United States and Canada are attending the convention which is to continue to June 15.

"The public at last has realized," Mr. Babson emphasized, "that they must change their ways by substituting honest means for dishonest, efficiency for inefficiency and a desire to serve instead of a desire to get something for nothing. This change is very important and is symbolical of a real improvement of the recent situation."

Unique Conditions

He said that this was the first year since 1928 that he has been able to bring a message of optimism to the convention, although, he added, conditions are far from settled.

"You are living under conditions which have never existed before," Mr. Babson told the purchasing agents. "You have no precedents which you can follow Congress has abdicated. The constitution has been thrown out of the window. The Supreme Court is stunned. The United States has repudiated its obligations. Currencies of all nations are disrupted. Yet you men must decide what to buy, when to buy, and how much to pay."

He pointed to the fact that liquidation has been practically completed, consumption is beginning to exceed production, the banking situation has been cleaned up, the international tangle is getting straightened out and the wave of pay reductions and the discharging of employees seems to have run its course.

The speaker criticized the "radical actions" at Washington to spur on business. He said that they are unnecessary, pointing out that just as the decline could not be stopped from 1930 to 1932, so the improvement could not be stopped today. Business would be recovering naturally by itself without any of the "artificial stimulants which Washington is giving it," Mr. Babson declared.

Rally in 1934

Referring to the railroads, he said that the appointment of a federal coördinator to help bring the railroads out of present chaotic conditions "should eventually prove a bullish factor."

In conclusion, Mr. Babson told the agents to look for the usual seasonal slackening during the winter. Early in the spring of 1934 "we should have a sharp rally due to aggressive governmental aids," he said; "many railroads will be back on a solid earning basis and our heavy industries will be active. Employment will be on the mend."

Mr. William E. Campbell, chairman of the business survey committee of the Purchasing Agents' Association, gave a report on how the organization keeps up with the economic situation.

Mr. Frank Perrish, suupervisor of inventories, United States Steel Corporation, read a paper on "The Cost of Carrying Inventory."

The business survey committee, editors' group, electrical contract committee, iron and steel committee, textile committee, held individual conferences at luncheon meetings this noon.

In conjunction with the convention, an "Inform-a-Show" is being exhibited in the main ballroom, which includes displays from leading manufacturers from all parts of the country.

Last night, as a pre-convention event, an Early Birds' dinner was held in the Salle Moderne of the hotel. An entertainment was given by Billy B. Van and his Teddy Bear Band and Miss Doris Emerson, soprano.

Mr. Arthur V. Howland, purchasing agent for Tileston & Hollingsworth of Boston, presided.

Heywood-Wakefield Wages Up

Effective with the pay envelopes of Friday, June 16, Heywood-Wakefield Company will put into effect a 5 per cent increase in wages of more than 1000 employees at its Gardner (Mass.) plant. The increase affects all employees of the plant with the exception of executives, foremen and clerical help.

Education Reform Urged by Dr. Gilkey In Simmons Address

A civilization dependent upon the "public spirited group" winning ascendancy over the predatory and socially-indifferent groups was depicted today by Dr. James Gordon Gilkey, minister of the South Congregational Church in Springfield. Dr. Gilkey delivered the twenty-eighth annual commencement address at Simmons College this morning, when 339 degrees and 52 certificates were conferred.

Declaring that the predatory and socially indifferent groups were increasing, Dr. Gilkey urged a reform in the education program of protestantism. He asserted this education has fallen down because it has been centered exclusively in the Bible, and proposed the remedial program of modernizing religious education so youth will receive a clearer understanding of "the concrete issues emerging in modern life." He called upon ministers and Sunday school teachers to join in fashioning this recommended program.

At the baccalaureate service yesterday afternoon, Dr. Rex Stowers Clements, minister of the Church of the Covenant, Boston, challenged those who say that institutions and human nature cannot be changed. He declared that the long duration of abuses, far from being a reason why they must continue, is a reason for wiping them out without delay. He urged the graduates so to build that people will think them mad for their idealism, "but tomorrow will rise up to call us blessed."

In the Auditorium on Longwood Avenue, 232 girls were graduated. Of the 339 degrees conferred, 21 were master of science, 318 bachelor of science. Dr. Henry Lefavour, president, conferred the degrees.

Suffield School Holds 100th Commencement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUFFIELD, Conn., June 12—Suffield School celebrated its 100th anniversary at commencement exercises today in which diplomas were presented to 42 students. The Rev. Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, president of Brown University, gave the address to the graduating class at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Rev. Dr. Everett C. Herrick, president of Andover Newton Theological School, delivered the baccalaureate sermon yesterday. He urged the students to share their friendship and to do things to better conditions everywhere they encountered the opportunity. Prof. Frank W. Nicolson of Wesleyan University, speaking at the annual alumni dinner, said that the modern student is a better behaved person, that boys are differently, if not better, educated than they were in the early days of the school, and that college athletics, formerly uncontrolled, was now regulated.

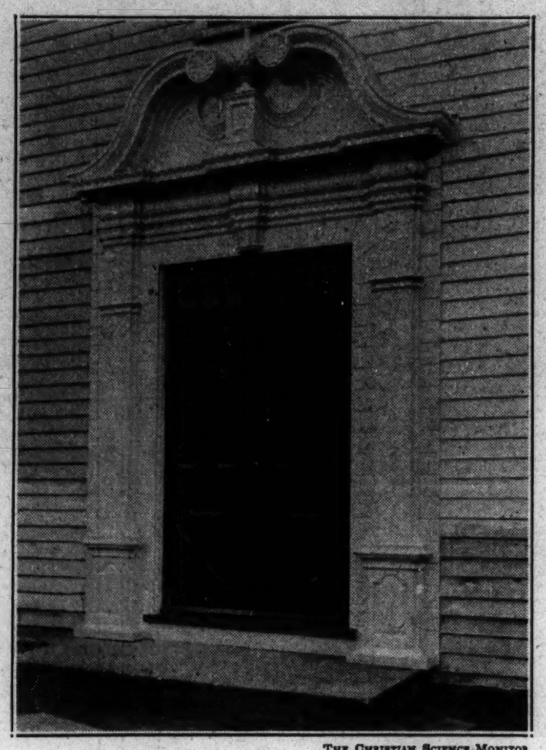
Honorary Degrees Given At Springfield College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 12—Four honorary degrees, 17 master's degrees and 107 bachelor's degrees were conferred by Dr. L. L. Dogget, president of Springfield College, at the forty-seventh commencement held at Trinity Church yesterday.

Honorary degrees of master of humanics were conferred on Mr. Max Yergan, social worker among the Negroes in South Carolina, and Mr. Herbert Stanley Smith, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Waterbury, Conn. The honorary degree of master of physical education was conferred on Dr. Jay Bryan Nash, head of the physical education department at New York University, and Mr. Gustavus Town Kirby, president of the New York Public School Athletic League. Mr. Philip Whitwell Wilson, former member of Parliament, gave the commencement address.

Gracing Old Hostelry Entrance



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLONIAL DOORWAY AT MONTAGUE INN

Music

At the Pops

A large audience, liberal with applause, heard the third Sunday symphonic program of the Symphony Hall Pops season last night. The program was made up of the "Leonore" Overture No. 3, the Largo from the "New World" Symphony, Ravel's "Bolero," Rachmaninoff's Second Piano Concerto, Saint-Saëns's "Animals' Carnival" and Chabrier's "España" Rhapsody. Mr. J. M. Sanromá's performance as soloist in the concerto won the warmest popular response. It displayed once more this player's brilliant pianism and adaptability. The inescapable "Bolero" of course made its usual success, and the other numbers were rendered with the customary Pops competence.

Boston University has taken over the Pop concert tonight, which consequently will not be open to the public. Tomorrow evening will be New England Conservatory Night, and Thursday evening Tufts Night. These concerts, however, will be open to the public. Friday will bring the first Children's Night in the history of these concerts. The harmonica band of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation will have a part in the program. Saturday night the music of Victor Herbert will be featured.

Largest Class Graduates From University of Maine

ORONO, Me., June 12 (AP)—Three hundred and fifty young men and women—members of the largest graduating class at the institution—received degrees in a course at the sixty-second annual commencement of the University of Maine today.

Honorary degrees were conferred on Mr. Carl P. Dennett, Boston banker and industrialist, who was the commencement speaker; Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, president of Colby College, Waterville; Mr. Ray H. Manson, electrical engineer of Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. William Otis Sawtelle, historian of Haverford, Penn., and Mr. Richard J. Libby, State agent for rural education in the State Department of Education.

Historic Doorway Reproduced For Montagu Tavern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTAGUE, Mass., June 12—Unusual interest attaches to the charming Colonial doorway which has been placed in the former Montague tavern by Mrs. Lura Hall of this town and her daughter, Miss Ardelia Hall of the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston, who occupy the former inn as a summer home. Three Connecticut Valley towns gave inspiration for the design. From Hadley came the doors, from Longmeadow, the latch, and from Hatfield, the richly carved doorway.

The tall, narrow doors are reproductions of those in the oldest house now standing in Hadley, known to have been built in 1713. Their deep paneling contains, in the lower part, the so-called "witch cross." The latch is a reproduction of a museum piece that originally adorned a homestead in Longmeadow.

The Georgian doorway, carved with grape and tulip design and surmounted by the flowing curves of scroll work, is a copy of the doorway that welcomed guests to the Eben White tavern in Hatfield in 1762. The Hall home provides a mellow background for the door. The tavern was built in 1714 by Mr. Joseph Root, a pioneer settler in the town, and its timbers and solid oak partitions attest the honesty of his workmanship. In 1785 a welcoming sign swung before the door, a sign that is now preserved in Memorial Hall at Deerfield. Mr. John Linnette, Boston architect, assisted the Halls in designing the new entrance and the old tavern now seems fairly to smile a new welcome to the visitor.

Yale Professors to End 163 Years of Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 12—Six outstanding members of the faculty of Yale University will retire from active teaching at the end of this month, having among them a total of 163 years of service to Yale. They are Charles M. Andrew, Farnam professor of history, later director of historical publication; George Pierce Baker, professor of the history and the technique of the drama and director of the University Theater; Charles M. Bakewell, Sheldon Clark professor of philosophy; Dr. Harry B. Ferris, E. K. Hunt professor; William Lyon Phelps, Lampson professor of English literature, and Charles F. Scott, professor of electrical engineering.

Robert N. Corwin, professor of German and chairman of the board of admissions, will retire in October, when the work of enrolling the members of Yale's next entering class has been completed.

Jewish Relief Fund Drive Brings in $21,000

The $100,000 Boston United Campaign for Relief of Jews in Germany was successfully launched last night at a dinner in the Hotel Bradford, at which $21,000 was raised. The local drive is under the chairmanship of Rabbi Harry Levi of Temple Israel. A total of $2,000,000 is the goal of the campaign for the entire United States.

At the dinner last night Mr. Louis E. Kirstein, Boston business man; Judge William M. Lewis, national campaign manager of the American Palestine Fund, and Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, national chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, spoke to the large audience. Five hundred workers have been enlisted for the local campaign which will be conducted during the next two weeks.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 NBC, "Hick versus Highbrow-Stylish Dogs."
6:30 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Everett Marshall; orchestra.
7:30 Grin and Bearit, songs.
7:45 Bill Williams; piano duo.
8:00 NBC, Eskimo Orchestra.
8:30 Talk, Mr. B. Loring Young.
8:35 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 Minstrel Show.
9:30 Reading of Governor Ely's Flag Day proclamation.
9:35 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "The Hour Glass."
10:45 News; announcements; sports.
11:15 Midnight Frolic.
11:45 NBC, "Phantom Gypsy."
12:00 -1:00—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 NBC, Piano duo.
5:45 NBC, Musicale.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news; talk.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist," sketch.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 After Dinner Review.
7:30 Studio speakers.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 Piano and organ recital.
8:45 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 Concert orchestra; mixed chorus; soloists.
10:30 Del Castillo, organist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Lang animal story.
5:15 CBS, Fred Berrens' Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:45 The Clown, with Betty and Bill.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Cello."
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue," sketch.
6:45 Talks; Hill Bill George.
7:00 CBS, Theo Karle, tenor; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quarter; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:15 CBS, "Rhythm Rhapsody."
8:45 Stage Show of the Air.
9:15 CBS, The Street Singer.
9:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; soloists; comedienne.
10:00 Talk, Mrs. George W. Knowlton Jr.
10:05 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Le Paradis Band.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Reports; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—Popular musical programs.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Art Coogan's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 Recordings, Act III "Carmen."
8:45 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:15 Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10.00 CBS, "Country Club"; Alex Morrison.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:43 CBS, Symphony Orchestra; soloists.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—WHDH Ensemble.
5:15 The Wandering Minstrel.
5:30 Francis Broughton, tenor.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Williams.
6:15 WHDH Ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 New Yorkers Orchestra.
7:00 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Financial talk, Mr. E. E. Nazzaro.
8:15 "Dream Journey."
8:45 Dance music.
9:15 Ethel Coolidge, soprano; organ.
9:30 "Vocational Opportunities for Girls."
10:00 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:30 p. m.—"The Music Room."
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the Writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Local programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stock readings.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-New York game, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ recital.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15 p. m.—CBS programs.

Woman Educator Gets Honor Degree At B. U. Exercises

Three Judges, Harvard Dean and Chinese Leader Also Honored

One woman educator, a leader in Chinese Christianity, three judges and a Harvard University dean were included among the recipients of the eight honorary degrees conferred at Boston University's sixtieth annual commencement exercises by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, at the Boston Arena today.

Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School, commencement speaker, received the degree of doctor of humane letters. Doctor of laws degrees were conferred upon Judge Charles Henry Donahue of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, Judge J. Jerome Hahn of the Rhode Island Supreme Judicial Court and Judge Henry Tilton Lummus of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon Mr. Handel Lee, president of Nanking Theological Seminary, China, and native leader of Christianity in China, and Dr. Willis Jefferson King, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga. Miss Clara Elizabeth Craig, director of training at Rhode Island College of Education, received a doctor of pedagogy degree, while Mr. Frederick Shepherd Converse, dean of the New England Conservatory of Music, received a doctor of music degree.

A total of 1400 degrees were conferred upon Boston University students, 71 graduating with honors.

Dean Pound, in his commencement address on "Our Times Before the Tribunal of History," said only as the conditions of these times compare to conditions of previous periods of history can anyone condemn or praise the present current of life in which we find ourselves today.

Pointing out that no longer can the individual do singlehanded the aggregate of things demanded for his own life, the dean said that "today everyone in business, great or small, is in a shareholder relation in which things are due him as shareholder, not because of any special undertaking."

President Marsh, speaking at the Baccalaureate services yesterday in Symphony Hall, proposed a "national planning organization" to pull the United States out of business recession and keep it out.

Referring to business dictatorship and proletarian revolution as ways to be avoided, Dr. Marsh said that the way out of idleness and hopelessness will be more orderly and durable, if it is under governmental leadership.

He also proposed that the United States buy armament reduction with the debts other nations owe us, pointing out that "military preparedness and international debts both menace the peace of the world."

Sea Temperatures Forecast Rainfall

(Continued from Page 1)

this conclusion was that the agriculture of America was founded on plants unknown to Europe and Asia.

Until the close of the fifteenth century there was not a single basic cultivated food plant common to the two hemispheres nor were there any domesticated animals other than the dog found in both Eurasia and America, he said.

Had not man come to America in an exceedingly primitive stage of his development he would have brought with him some of the cultivation habits of other continents, Dr. Merrill contended.

Dr. Diamond Jenness of the National Museum of Canada analyzed the anthropological history of North American aborigines and came to the conclusion that they were a mixed strain of several Old World stocks.

Trends in Manchuria

Regardless of whether Japan proceeds with the economic development of Manchuria, the latter country will always remain preëminently Chinese, in the opinion of Dr. John B. Appleton of Scripps College, Los Angeles.

Japan has contributed tremendously to the industrial and financial life of Manchuria, according to Dr. Appleton, but the immigration of land-hungry Chinese, a million in one year, has formed the basis of Manchurian economic development. "I predict that the present overwhelming predominance of Chinese is likely to be maintained," he said.

At present, Dr. Appleton pointed out, there are only 250,000 Japanese, 8,000,000 Koreans and 100,000 Russians in Manchuria, but there are 29,000,000 Chinese.

The Chinese have been pouring in, driven from their own land by unfavorable climatic, economic and political conditions. Their craving is for land.

Of the Japanese population group Dr. Appleton made this significant comment: "The Japanese settlement is surprisingly small, in spite of government encouragement. Climatic conditions are to some extent a deterrent, but the main reason seems to be the inability of the Japanese to compete with the Chinese farmer. Most of the Japanese are associated with urban industrial or governmental occupations in the controlled zones."

Cape Cod Jury Picked For Kidnaping Case

BARNSTABLE, Mass., June 12 (AP)—A jury composed for the most part of Cap Cod tradesmen and farmers today was quickly chosen to try the brothers, Kenneth and Cyril Buck, for the kidnaping of 10-year-old Margaret "Peggy" McGath early last month.

Forty-five minutes after the first talesman was examined the jury box was filled and the court adjourned to permit a ride over the kidnaping terrain so that the jurymen might familiarize themselves with the scenes of the crime.

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The Children's Page

Friend of Huwaka, the Sky

A Legend of the Acoma Indians

By ANNE M. HALLADAY

MANY, many years ago, in the far-away yesterdays of the American Indian, there lived upon the plains of New Mexico, an Indian lad called Brother Running Wolf.

Brother Running Wolf was a son of the Mesa. That is, he lived upon one of the great flat-topped table mountains that push above the desert sands. There the elders of his tribe had built the Indian village of Acoma, the sky city.

On the day that our story begins, Brother Running Wolf had stayed close to the pueblo. For, since the early morning, the Thunder Bird raincloud had covered the sky with its dark wings. All of the Acoma people of the mesa were delighted, however. That meant that rain was coming. That meant water for their thirsty corn people growing now in slim green dresses with yellow tassels blowing in the soft winds of the valley farm below the mesa.

Brother Running Wolf's mother sang the song of the corn as she ground it on a stone by the fireside—a song of blessing to her household.

And now with wind and blowing sand the swift rains came, beating against the mud walls of the pueblo, filling the deep hollows in the rocks that stored water for the use of the Acomas. Struggling against its beating drops, a spiral of smoke from the fire that the elders had built in the Indian church twisted into the air as an offering of thanks to the Sky people, who they believed had sent the raindrops.

Swiftly the rain came and passed on silver feet across the desert. Again the Sun walked in the sky.

Brother Running Wolf saw his mother rise and throw her red shawl about her shoulders, then stoop to pick up her largest basket. Running Wolf knew where she was going and he followed that he might help her.

To the Clay Banks

Down the steep trail that led to the valley they went. Running Wolf turned to look behind him. He saw other women coming. Sometimes they went down a ladder or caught footholds in tiny crevices of the rock but each and all were going to the clay banks.

In their baskets strapped to their backs they would carry the mud from the rain wash back to the pueblo village on the crag. Tomorrow there would be singing and laughter among the women of the pueblo as they plastered the mud into walls about the beams of wood that Running Wolf's father with the other pueblo fathers had brought from the forest and erected.

Brother Running Wolf loved the gayness of house-building time when brown hands patted to the rhythm of song and chatter.

So now the little brown boy knelt with his mother in the soft mud of the canyon wash, scooping it up to fill her basket. After a time she told him that he might run and look for pebbles. Running Wolf wandered about the foot of the crag.

Horny Toad looked out at him from behind a cactus with tiny beady eyes but never stirred.

"You do not fool me, little brother," laughed Running Wolf as he touched the tiny creature with his toe and sent it scurrying into a crevice. Running Wolf did not search for it.

Instead he returned to the clay bank. As he neared the wedge of wet clay where the women were still working, his eye caught upon something and he breathed quickly. There where he had walked was a picture of his foot imprinted in the sand. The water that had settled in it was as blue as a bit of turquoise—a tiny bit of sky, Brother Running Wolf believed.

"I will gather this turquoise blossom," Brother Wolf spoke to a near-by juniper.

Scooping his brown hands about the rim of the tiny earth cup, he lifted the piece of sky and leaving the women to their clay harvest the little boy ran across the rain-rippled sand to the trail.

Slowly, lest he drop or break his treasure, he climbed the rocky ledge.

"Where may I safely keep it?" Brother Wolf's thoughts kept asking as he walked to his mother's pueblo. Then as though in answer to his thinking, the spiral of smoke from his mother's pueblo caught his eye.

Guarding the Treasure

"The smoke is a messenger from earth to the Sky people," spoke the boy. "I will place it in my mother's fireplace, in one of the corners. I will give it to the good fire for keeping."

Climbing the ladder that led into his mother's house, Running Wolf entered and knelt by her firestone. There in a niche hidden by a long string of drying peppers he placed his treasure.

All that evening as he sat at supper and later when he listened to the stories of the elders, Running Wolf could not keep his eyes from turning toward the niche in the wall.

"There is a piece of sky in my mother's pueblo," his thoughts kept whispering. "There is a treasure of turquoise in my mother's fireplace."

And when in the morning the Sun smiled upon Acoma and the songs and laughter of the women building the walls of adobe mud, sounded on the soft wind, Running Wolf did not run to join them. Instead he crept to the niche in the wall.

But as he pushed aside the pepper strings to peep within, the boy let out a cry of disappointment. Oh me, yes, the little cup was still there, but alas, the water that reflected the blue smile of the sky was gone. The little cup was dry and baked and as colorless as the walls of the pueblo. Running Wolf's fingers trembled with dismay as he lifted it from the niche and it fell to the floor.

As it struck the hard floor it rang. Brother Running Wolf believed it had spoken to him. He started. Like the bells of the village crier it spoke to him.

"Perhaps it cries for water." said the boy to himself as he stooped to pick it up.

Stepping to where his mother's water gourd swung beside the door, he tipped it to fill the little cup.

His cry brought his mother running to his side. She saw the cup lying in his hand and looked at it—then at him—with wondering eyes. Then she tapped it with a gourd handle. It spoke again but this time its voice was deeper.

"And what is this that holds water like the rocks of the basin? What is this that speaks to us?" asked Running Wolf's mother.

"It is a message from the Sky Lady," spoke Running Wolf at last. Then Running Wolf told her how he had placed his tiny clay footprint cup in the chimney niche, where it had baked dry and hard.

That evening Running Wolf's mother fashioned a dish all her own—a larger dish from some of the clay left from the wall making. Fashioned it carefully and placed it by the firestone. In a day or so it was baked hard and dry as Running Wolf's had been. It held water as well as the gourd and the water kept fresh and cool.

Thus it was that the Acoma pueblo women learned to make the loveliest of Indian pottery. Today, as they fashion jars and bowls to hold the seed of the Corn People or to carry water from the rock basins, they sing of Running Wolf who scooped the imprint of his foot from the clay of the canyon.

"Friend of Huwaka, the Sky," they call him.

And always when the Indian women kneel to fill their water jars from the rock basin, the Sky smiles up at them from the water.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

His Cry Brought His Mother Running to His Side.

Mother Goes Calling

"I HAVE just come from calling on some sadly, sadly, careless people," said Mother. It was 10 o'clock in the morning and she stepped out on the sunny south porch as she spoke. Alice and Mildred had finished their morning's work and were already at play with their paper dolls.

"Calling?" They chorused together.

"I thought you were in the house all the time," Mildred said.

"I was." Mother's eyes were laughing as she watched her little girls' questioning surprise.

"Then how could you have gone calling;" Alice asked.

"I went to see some of the people who live in our house," Mother answered.

The girls puzzlement deepened for they, with their Mother and Daddy were the only people who lived in their house.

"Real people?" Mildred asked.

"The kind of people who reflect the characters of the humans who live with them," Mother answered.

"Who—?" the girls questioned.

"Come with me." Mother led the way into the house, upstairs and down the hall. She turned into Mildred's and Alice's bedroom, pausing at the door.

Mrs Bed, With Wrinkled Skirt

"The first person I saw when I came calling," she said, "was the lady of this room. She had her skirts on crooked and they were all wrinkled." Mother moved over to the bed where the spread hung at an uneven angle and deep wrinkles in the blankets showed through.

"Why, Mother," Mildred laughed. "The bed does look like a lady, doesn't it? With its blankets for petticoats and its ruffly spread for a dress."

"Yes. But she's sadly untidy looking, as though the people she lives with were careless thinking persons."

"Careless thinking?" Mildred asked. She could not see where thinking could possibly have anything to do with putting blankets on a bed smoothly.

"All the things in this room," Mother explained, "reflect the thoughts you girls have. And if you are loving order and neatness when you take care of them, they will show it in their looks." She paused and pulled the blankets smooth and Alice rushed to help her straighten the bedspread.

"I know what you mean, Mother," she said. "If we are thinking neat and careful thoughts we will make everything look neat. And if our thoughts are careless we'll do things just any old way."

"That's it," Mother smiled. "And now let's see what a little neat thinking will do for the Daddy of your bedroom group."

The girls looked puzzled for an instant. Then Mildred clapped her hands together and danced up and down. "I know," she exclaimed. "The dresser is the Daddy. With a mirror face and a big round body."

"And the dresser scarf is his vest!" Alice beamed.

Mother smiled as the girls understood her game so quickly. "But his vest is not very neat," she said. "He doesn't show that you love him much."

"His face is all dusty and fingermarked," Mildred said as she raced down the hall for a dust cloth. "I'll clean him up right away."

"And his legs need to be polished," Alice called.

They called the chifforobe the "Big Sister" because it stood so tall and straight in its wooden skirt. And the slipper chair, with its little ruffled skirt and soft padding, they called the "Little Sister."

"We can take care of our family just as you take care of us," Mildred said.

"Exactly," Mother agreed.

Two Little Girls Learn a Lesson

Alice looked down at the crisply starched dress she wore and remembered the curls on her head that Mother had brushed so carefully that morning.

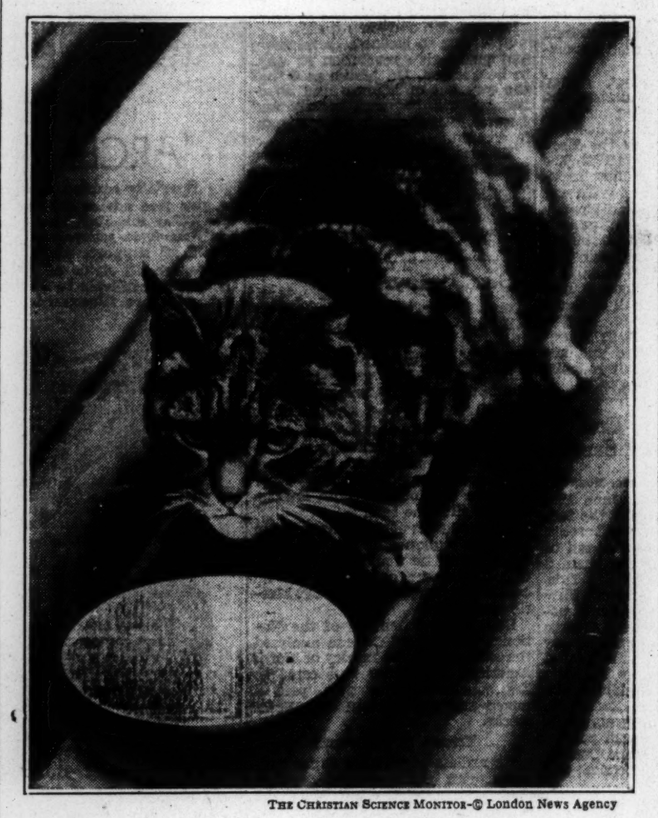
"I guess everything shows whether someone loves it or not, doesn't it?" she asked slowly.

"Everything." Mother replied. "I never go into a room without seeing the love and something of the people who live in it reflected there. And sometimes I can almost know the kind of thoughts they are thinking."

Mildred had gone over to the window and stood quietly looking out at the bright sunshine in the garden as Mother spoke. She didn't speak for a moment, and then she was very thoughtful.

"Things out of doors show that someone loves them, too," she said softly. "The grass and the flowers and the sun. And they all let us see a little bit of the One who takes care of them."

Mother smiled tenderly. And as Alice went to the window to stand beside Mildred Mother patted their shoulders understandingly. Then she tiptoed away, downstairs, leaving two very serious and thoughtful little girls to work out, in their own way, the problem of how they could best make the things around them reflect the sort of people they were.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© London News Agency

Breakfast at Waterloo Station.

A Station Cat

IF YOU visit Waterloo Station, London, at 9:30 in the morning and go to No. 8 platform, you will see an anxious-eyed tabby cat, with a large head and a thin tail, expectantly looking toward the barrier. He is the Station Cat, and he is watching for a lady friend who catches the train to Bournemouth each day, and who always finds time to buy three-halfpenny-worth of milk for him from the girl who pushes the wagon up and down.

After he has lapped up the milk and the train has gone, he lives a funny little life of his own. He runs about among the trains on the railway line, but being a Station Cat he is quite at home dodging the great wheels, and doesn't mind any of the roaring, screechy noises the engines make.

All cats are good jumpers, and it is nothing for this tabby to leap from the rails onto the platform, but when he is feeling particularly lazy after a good meal he sometimes asks the officials to come down and give him a lift up, and because he has such pleading eyes they can't refuse him.

It so happens that the dining-cars always draw up at a certain place on the platform, and that an empty basket stands opposite the door, so it is not to be wondered at that the Station Cat takes a nap in the basket now and then, ready to wake up when the cheerful smell from the cooking stove arrives. He then uncurls himself, yawns, stretches, and walks sedately over to the car to have a good sniff around.

When he was a kitten he lived in Bournemouth station, but being something of an adventurer he allowed himself to be carried off in the kitchen of a train to Southampton. But Southampton was not big enough to please him, and seizing his opportunity, he hid himself in a London train and so arrived at Waterloo where he has been ever since.

He has no name. He doesn't belong to anyone. He is just a Station Cat.

Rag Doll Rhymes

Sweetest Susan

Sweetest Susan had a bonnet.
It was large, with roses on it.
And she smiled the sweetest way,
All the endurin' livelong day.

G. S.

The Mail Bag

Washington, D. C.

Dear Editor:

Last night I went to the United States Observatory to see the different planets through the telescope. We saw Jupiter and Mars. Jupiter is about 1200 times as large as the earth. It has nine moons but you can only see four of them. They twinkle like pin points. On Jupiter the colors look like red streaks.

Mars has only one moon. The astronomer told me he believes that there are living creatures on Mars because it has seasons. It has colors on it as well as Jupiter. They are shades of red. The astronomer set the telescope so that the clock work wouldn't move it. Then the motion of the earth pulled the telescope past the stars, making them look as though they were moving through the heavens.

The roof of the observatory is moved on wheels and there is a slit in the roof through which you look at the stars. The movable roof makes it possible for you to look out in any direction.

I should like to hear from boys my age (10) in Spain and other foreign countries. My home is in Tulsa, Okla., but we live in Washington while Congress is in session as my father is a Congressman from Oklahoma. Ralph D.

Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Editor:

I do so enjoy reading the Mail Bag and all the stories in the Monitor. I do not have the Monitor at home but a very good friend of mine sends it to me. Will you please ask girls of ages 10 to 15, preferably in the South or West, to write to me? I wrote to the Mail Bag once before and received a letter from one little girl in Florida and should like to hear from her again.

As I live in an apartment I do not get to play much with children my age (11), but I am a great lover of books and read almost all the time. I have collected a few stamps and shall be glad to trade with anyone. Most of my stamps are not so very good, but I have some fine Greek ones. Barbara Jean I.

Blackpool, England

Dear Snubs:

We have heard of your frequent letters from your numerous admirers, so thought we, too, should like to pass on to you our very best

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Bunny Twins.

wishes. We are a couple of rabbits, with very likable tricks, and our master often says we remind him of you. This makes us feel very proud, as he has a book full of Snubs's Diary, cut out of the Monitor, and follows all of your doings with enthusiasm. We hope you will like our photograph and we send our very best wishes to all our animal friends of the Monitor.

The Bunny Twins.

Fontana, California

Dear Editor:

I enjoy The Christian Science Monitor very much, especially Snubs. My little sister Janet is saving the Snubs pictures and the little animals with their clothes. She has dolls of all kinds.

My dog Rufus is a very funny dog. He eats oranges, Shredded Wheat and English walnuts. Sometimes he helps me when the chickens get out, by chasing them into their pen. Richard K.

(Thank you for sending the drawing, Richard.—Ed.)

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

Mary Joan's Museum Adventures

By PEARL A. BRAGDON

IT WAS Saturday morning, and Mary Joan was on her way to the Children's Museum. The trip to the Aquarium was to start at 9 o'clock, and she would need to hurry a little to be there in time. She looked at the sky anxiously—and yes there was the sun really coming out. That made Mary Joan feel better, for Miss Green had said they would not start if it looked too much like rain.

Mary Joan knew all the children, for they were members of the Museum Aquarium Club. Each one had his own aquarium at home, with coarse sand in the bottom, in which water plants had been placed so that they would grow. Mary Joan's aquarium had two snails and three goldfish and six green plants which were growing beautifully, and she had been promised a lovely tropical fish from her uncle.

This year the club had decided to have their picnic on the island near the City Aquarium, so that they might have a chance to stay a long time and study the many kinds of fish and water animals in that wonderful place.

"It will be easier if we go in two's while we are crossing the streets or getting on the cars," said Miss Green. So Ella and Mary Joan were soon walking behind Tom and Mary Barrows, who were carrying their lunch in the pretty red and blue tin boxes which their mother had painted herself.

The Aquarium Park

It took nearly an hour and a half, on three different cars, before they reached the Aquarium Park. Then they saw the building where they were going. They all gathered around Miss Green on the steps.

"When my father took me here the last time," said Ella, "we saw some little tiny 'sea horses,' with curled-up tails that made me think of dragons in fairy-story books."

"I saw a baby seal here once," said George, who was 12 years old and raised salamanders in his aquarium at home. "When he swam he was just as likely as not to whirl over onto his back. Sometimes he swam the whole length of his pool that way, and then flipped right side up and swam back again."

"Now for a while we needn't keep together," said Miss Green. "Just go wherever you like in the Aquarium and spend as much time as you wish looking at the things you are interested in. Then we can get together and talk it over, and perhaps we can answer one anothers' questions."

Mary Joan soon forgot everyone else, for she saw a most fascinating sight. She pressed her nose up against the glass case, trying to see better. Behind the glass was a great deal of water. And down on the sandy bottom were some of the funniest creatures you could possibly imagine. They were very thin and flat, but as big around as Mother's middle-sized frying-pan. They were not exactly that shape, though. There were so many of them, flat on the bottom of their little pool, that they lapped over each other and fitted together almost as well as the shingles Daddy had put on the henhouse roof at the farm.

But as Mary Joan watched, every once in a while a fish on the top layer would flop around a bit and then swim quickly all over the pool, turning somersaults as it went. They were brownish on the back but almost white underneath.

Strange Eyes

"Oh, oh!" said Mary Joan to herself (for there was no one else there). She couldn't help saying it, for she had just noticed the eyes of these strange fish. The two eyes of one fish didn't move at the same time, but each one moved the way it seemed to want to! The eyes turned around in funny ways, too. Not at all like any other eyes Mary Joan had ever seen.

What were these strange creatures? She saw some names pasted on the outside of the glass. There were some other fish in the pool, so she wasn't sure which name belonged to which. But one of the names was "Winter Flounder." She decided to ask Miss Green, later, if that name belonged to the fish she had been watching.

She thought she would walk around a while after that, but in the very next pool, also behind a glass wall, she saw another sight so strange she could not move away. One, two, three, four—yes, eight fish, each about a foot long, with long thin *claws* right by their front fins! When they swam straight along you couldn't see those claws, for they were folded up against the fish's body. But when he turned around, or went suddenly up or down in the water, out came the long thin claws—three of them on each side—to help him. Mary Joan saw the name "Sea Robin" pasted on the glass here, and thought that fitted this new fish better than the other names that were there. Another thing she must ask Miss Green.

"Where's Mary Joan?" said Ella's voice. Mary Joan heard the other children and Miss Green, and went toward them.

"What have you been seeing, Mary Joan?" asked Miss Green. The other children had already been talking for a few minutes, so now they all listened to Mary Joan's story of the two kinds of queer fish she had been watching.

"It was a good idea to pick out two or three things and stay to watch them," said Tommy Barrows. "Some of us tried to see all of them and so we didn't have time to watch their habits."

"Yes," said George. "None of us told such an interesting story as Mary Joan did. Let's get her to write about our trip for the Museum Magazine." And all the other children agreed.

Twenty Tales For Telling

Miss Elizabeth Clarke is known in many lands as a teller of delightful stories which she has collected from countries all the world round.

One year Miss Clarke received an invitation to stay with Girl Scouts in America, and to tell them stories as they sat round the camp fire, and it is to these girls "with happy memories of a wonderful summer" spent with them, that she has dedicated her book "Twenty Tales for Telling" (London: The University of London Press. 3s. 6d. net.)

In this book you will read true stories of Elizabeth Ann (who was really Miss Clarke when she was a little girl), and her sister Rose Mabel, and how, one day, Jack-the-Donkey (who was extremely lazy), actually ran a race with a Coach-and-Four. You will read the German folk-tale of John the Ferryman, and of how, one mid-summer night, he ferried the Little Folk to safety across the broad, deep river, beneath the stars; the Russian legend of the old woman and her basket of toys who, because she could not find Bethlehem, tramped through the snow from village to village, leaving little gifts on each child's pillow; the true story of the small carriage that took Annette and Laura back from the party on a wet night without a horse, and many more.

Nearly every page of Miss Clarke's book is charmingly illustrated by Miss Nina K. Brisley.

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The Home Forum

May Week in Cambridge

ON TUESDAY I walked with my hostess across the Backs to one of the Masters' Lodges. A food sale was being held for the benefit of something or other; and there, in the huge oak-paneled hall, striped with sunshine and flooded with the smell of lilac, we bought nine cakes. Or, rather, she bought nine cakes and I watched her, awe-struck. Nine enormous, full-bodied cakes—plum, cream, jam, cherry. . . . "You do realize, don't you," I said, "that there are nine of them?" She scanned the selection speculatively, her brows wrinkled. "I wonder," she said, "I wonder if I ought to get one or two more."

And the next day May Week was upon us.

One was aware of it at once, of course. People began, slowly at first, then faster and faster, to flow into the town: stray sight-seers, parents, old grads with their faded blue caps—but girls most of all, a veritable regiment of girls; and into the large, shabby, infinitely hospitable house of my hostess began to flow a stream of sons and daughters, accompanied by several dogs and a heterogeneous assortment of friends. Beds seemed to sprout forth on every hand: all the upstairs rooms were lined with them, dormitory fashion, and even then people had to sleep out in the garden, in the "shelters" by the tennis courts. Blankets were supplemented by traveling rugs; baths were at a premium; the luncheon table was elongated until it passed clear through the French doors and almost into the rockery at the edge of the terrace; and the larder—ah, what a sight to dazzle one's eyes was the larder! Great roasts of cold beef, rabbit pies, veal-and-ham pies, "spotted dogs," sausage rolls, blancmanges, trifles, summer-puddings, and, massive and magnificent, in a low row, the nine cakes from the Lodge.

* * *

The first few days, with river picnics and tennis parties, 11 o'clock lunch at "The Whim" and tea in Grantchester, under the apple trees of "The Orchard," just below Byron's Pool and across the way from Rupert Brooke's garden, were comparatively tranquil; but by Saturday the tempo of the festivities had begun to quicken.

The town was full now—and graced with the most brilliant weather of the season. On the Backs the great blue-and-white marquee for the Trinity Ball was at last taking definite form; King's Parade was alive with people; and the Cam, glittering under sunshine and greened by the shadow of overhanging trees, was thick with punts and canoes, and noisy with gramophones playing anything from Beethoven's Ninth to Noel Coward. And it was at this point that one began to lose track of time, began to be borne forward, with breathless speed, on a bright wave of activities.

Off to the boat races—and everybody else off, too. The narrow, twisting tow-path swarming with spectators; the anchored yachts teeming; "The Lawns" packed. Reinforced by the convenient presence of two Blues, we station ourselves on the straight stretch opposite Ditton's Meadows just as the crews are rowing up to the starting post. Queens', green and white; Lady Margaret, scarlet; Magdalene, indigo and gray—one after the other, moving smoothly round the bend and out of sight.

Now, from a distance, the report of a gun, followed three minutes later by a second shot, then a third; and now, back round the bend, the first boat—coming fast and easily, the cox's voice cracking out from it like a whip. Whistles and horns sound from the yachts; down the path, behind the line of spectators, tear the indefatigable "runners," ringing bicycle bells, bawling through megaphones; and: "Well done, Caius! Well done!" cheers our hostess, an old hand at this game—although Caius, alas, has "bumped" the boat stroked by an undergrad son.

The division over, there is a general retreat to an adjacent meadow where a small, raucous fair is in full swing, its music chugging forth indomitably above all the other noises; then back to the towpath again; and, at last, the final race, and Pembroke at the head of the river for another year. The sun lying warm and deep-colored on the whole scene, on the strip of water and the flat green fields. The crowds breaking up and spreading outward: scarfs blowing, summery dresses mixed among the college blazers, the blue of Trinity, the yellow-and-black of Clare.

* * *

A hurried change of clothes, a quick dinner, then off once more: this time to the May Concert at Christ's. The small choristers from King's Chapel, very tidy and nonchalant, and singing like cherubim; the intermission late in the evening, with ices served outside in the Second Court, in the still spring air, under a purplish sky. The darkness streaked freakishly with light from windows; pale-colored, faintly swishing frocks moving in and out of it, now vivid, now lost; the thin clink of spoons against saucers; voices, the old buildings rising up all about one, old and shadowy, old and beautiful—

Sunday spins past; and Monday morning we are supposed to sleep as long as possible in preparation for the night to come. But nobody does: we are all up early, breakfasting where we please, in the dining room, in the garden, and making off afterward for tennis, or a laze on the river, or a tramp along the grass-grown Roman Road, with larks tumbling out of the radiant sky into the bright meadows. The afternoon rushes forward. Now it is time to get dressed; and now, at last, at eight-thirty, wishing one another a good-night, we begin to depart, bound for preliminary dinner parties at different colleges.

It is well after eleven o'clock when the actual ball is descended upon. Wedged ten into a car we drive through the Trinity gates, between crowds of townspeople gathered to watch the arrival of the guests; we leave our wraps in the rooms of one of our hosts, have a last warm-up before his blazing fire; then sally forth into the dark court and toward the river.

Illuminated punts passing to and fro; lanterns everywhere—thousands of lanterns; the lovely bridge covered with awnings, and a great length of carpet leading to the brilliantly lit marquee—

* * *

By midnight twelve hundred guests are dancing, or wandering about under the spangled trees, or going into the huge dining hall for the first of the three suppers; by two o'clock groups from other college balls are beginning to "crash" in. "Hello—hello—" Here somebody from the house party; there someone else. Braziers, in case of chilliness, burn dull red on the lawns: their glow grows fainter, fainter, as the hours whirl by, and fainter, fainter, grow the lanterns, the lights on the punts, the dazzle of the marquee. Now the sky is paling to a curious no-color; the trees and the Trinity buildings take misty shape, Monet fashion, like buildings and trees in a dream. But still the band plays on under the blue-and-white canvas; still the guests dance. Now, suddenly, there is a delicate slant of yellow across the water: it spreads, deepens, it takes possession of the whole scene, definitely quenching the pallid fires on the lawns and among the leaves.

And at last the band breaks into the traditional "galop." Round and round the great company goes, faster, faster, laughing, clutched together, skidding on the slippery floor; then a dead stop; and then, immediately afterward—"God Save the King," with everyone standing motionless, at attention, and the sun blazing forth in full splendor now on the outside world.

* * *

After that, breakfast parties are formed, and bacon-and-eggs downed with gusto at various country inns. All over the place one meets fellow guests, strolling about in tails and white satin (casually mixed up with milkmen and stray townspeople), driving into the Gogs, punting on the river—most of them looking extraordinarily fresh even in the ruthless light of day. Then, eventually, back to the house, to tumble into bed for a few hours' sleep.

Lunch is a festive affair. One or two people, curled up blissfully in the garden, refuse to be budged; but for the rest of us, feeling a trifle topsy-turvy but otherwise quite unimpaired, it is off again—here, there, everywhere, under the most brilliant of suns. The whole town is vitalized by an irresistible gayety; it is a bright, magic sphere, a little world unto itself—

That night there is the Johns Ball, and the next night King's; and then, abruptly, as if a curtain has been rung down, the whole thing has come to an end. May Week is over. The music, the lanterns—they are all gone. The visitors flow out, leaving nothing of themselves behind; and soon afterward most of the men depart, too.

Quietness descends upon the old gray buildings, upon the lovely courts and the wide sweep of lawns. At twilight the river lies empty, birds skimming over it; at twilight Cambridge lies still, shuttered, full of an ancient and gracious peace. DORIS PEEL.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

A Long Trek by Moonlight

When we finally reached camp, about nine o'clock at night, everything was in readiness to start, the moon having risen sufficiently. . . . Meantime McCann informed us that Flood had ridden that afternoon to the Powder River, in order to get the lay of the land. He had found it to be ten or twelve miles distant from the present camp, and the water in the river barely knee deep to a saddle horse. Beyond it was a fine valley. Before we started, Flood rode in from the herd, and said to Honeyman: "I'm going to send the horses and wagon ahead tonight, and you and McCann want to camp on this side of the river, under the hill and just a few hundred yards below the ford. Throw your saddle horses across the river, and build a fire before you go to sleep, so we will have a beacon light to pilot us in, in case the cattle break into a run on scenting the water. The herd will get in a little after midnight, and after crossing, we'll turn her loose."

It did me good to hear the foreman say the herd was to be turned loose, for I had been in the saddle since three that morning, had ridden over eighty miles, and had now ten more in sight, while Honeyman would complete the day with over a hundred to his credit. We let the *remuda* take the lead in pulling out, so that the wagon mules could be spurred to their utmost in keeping up with the loose horses. Once they were clear of the herd, we let the cattle into the trail. They had refused to bed down, for they were uneasy with thirst, but the cool weather had saved them any serious suffering. We all felt gala and the herd struck out on the trail. Before we halted again, there would be water for our dumb brutes and rest for ourselves. There was lots of singing that night. "There's one more River to cross," and "Roll, Powder, roll," were wafted out on the night air to the coyotes that howled on their flanks, or to the prairie dogs as they peeped from their burrows at this weird caravan of the night, and the lights which flickered on our front and rear must have been real Jack-o'-lanterns or Will-o'-the-wisps to these occupants of the plain. Before we had covered half the distance, the herd was strung out over two miles; and, as Flood rode back to the rear every half hour or so, he showed no inclination to check the lead and give the . . . rear guard a chance to close up the column; but about an hour before midnight we saw a light low down in our front, which gradually increased until the tree tops were distinctly visible, and we knew that our wagon had reached the river. On sighting this beacon, the long yell went up and down the column, and the herd walked as only long-legged, thirsty Texas cattle can walk when they scent water. Flood called all the swing men to the rear, and we threw out a half-circle skirmish line covering a mile in width, so far back that only an occasional glimmer of the lead light could be seen. The trail struck the Powder on an angle, and when within a mile of the river, the swing cattle left the beep-trodden paths and started for the nearest water.

The left flank of our skirmish line encountered the cattle as they reached the river, and prevented them from drifting up the stream. The point men abandoned the leaders when within a few hundred yards of the river. Then the rear guard of . . . cattle came up, and the two flanks of horsemen pushed them all across the river until they met, when we turned and galloped into camp, making the night hideous with our yelling. The longest dry drive of the trip had been successfully made, and we all felt jubilant. We stripped bridles and saddles from our tired horses, and unrolling our beds, were soon lost in well-earned sleep.—From "The Log of a Cowboy," by ANDY ADAMS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Midsummer Afternoon

Beyond the doorway, sun is on the flowers,
And checkered shadows lace the garden walk,
Where hollyhocks have dreamed away the hours,
Their heads too heavy on the slender stalk;
The air no less is heavy, as with sleep,
And with the sound of bees whose lazy drone
Comes from the tangled grasses, buried deep
In blossoms that the weeds have overgrown.

This will be with me on some winter's day;
Some winter evening that is filled with snow,
When the late sky is darkness edged with gray,
I shall remember, suddenly, I know
This doorway . . . and these tangled blooms . . . and sun
On flaggings that the grasses overrun.

—DAVID MORTON, in "Earth's Processional."

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An Illumination Painted by Arthur Szyk, Depicting a Polish Grain Ship Being Loaded.

POLAND possesses a legacy from the Middle Ages of beautiful and richly illuminated books, missals and so forth. With the introduction of printing, this art sank into desuetude and it is only of late years that a revival has taken place A group of Polish illuminators, among whom Mr. Arthur Szyk occupies a high place, has begun to illustrate scenes and stories taken from Polish history. One of the most memorable events in the chronicles of Poland was the ratification of the Statute of Kalisz by King Casimir the Great. This statute was granted to the Jews in 1264 by Boleslas, the pious Duke of Kalisz, and was extended by the King in the Statute of Wislica. At that time Poland was the only country in Europe which treated the Jews with liberality and gave them the rights, which they did not possess elsewhere, of protection from baseless accusations and assurance of securing justice in the law courts.

The Kalisz Statute consists of forty-five pages of Gothic lettering. Every sentence commences with initials in color or inlaid with gold or silver. The work is similar to that of a Benedictine document in its meticulous attention to detail. The author has chosen events which show the part played by the Jews in the cultural and economic life of Poland. The first page shows King Casimir dictating the Wislica Statute: in it are seen the Polish nobles and Jewish delegates while in the background appears the church of St. Mary and the famous Cloth Hall in Cracow. Another scene depicts the coinage of money in the Polish mint; a third shows the loading of a Polish grain ship. The ship flies the White Eagle. In one corner a Polish nobleman and a Jewish merchant are seen studying a chart together, while in another appears the arms of Danzig. The text, which is in the Latin, French and Polish tongues reads: "Jewish navigators exporting the products of Poland from the port of Danzig."

Arthur Szyk is well known in the United States of America. He received a commission from there to paint a series of miniatures depicting the history and activities of George Washington.

Daisies

A troop of daisies—How they run
Like city children, through the grass!
Trooping and tumbling here,
Straggling and straying there,
Filling the day with laughter where they pass.

So gay a crowd, with upturned face,
Unconscious of their lowly home!
Pushing and jostling here,
Dawdling and dreaming there,
Turning the fields to summer where they come.

Where grass is sweet, without a care,
They multiply like Abram's seed.
Tripping and skipping here,
Lazily lingering there,
Rightly the "day's-eye" named, this humble weed!

ETHNIE C. MONEY.

Bescherming

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

DE WERELD ziet zich heden tegenover ongewone toestanden geplaatst. Waar vroeger een gevoel van zekerheid bestond, schijnen nu verandering en deining te zijn, welke een gemis aan vertrouwen en veiligheid veroorzaken, en hierdoor treedt de noodzaak van bescherming op den voorgrond in het individueele denken. Sinds onheugelijke tijden hebben de menschen gezocht naar bescherming voor zichzelf, hunne gezinnen en hunne bezittingen, en menschelijke ondervindingen bewijzen dat zij alleen verkregen werd, in de mate waarop zij volhardend in Geest gezocht werd. Wanneer de grondslag van bescherming in de stof wordt gezocht, is zij aan verandering en verdere wisselvalligheden onderhevig en draagt zij iets van vrees, angst en verwachting van het kwade in zich.

Gewoonlijk wordt onder bescherming verstaan het behoed worden voor vrees, voor leed—voor de een of anderen vorm van het kwade. Juist begrepen, zou bescherming in hare ruimste toepassing een waarborg moeten zijn voor onvatbaarheid voor alle disharmonie. Waar kan die gevonden worden? In Geest, waar bescherming de uiting is van de feillooze wet van God, eene gewisse verdediging in alle omstandigheden. Misschien zal de vraag opkomen: Hoe kan Geest iets te maken hebben met stoffelijke dingen? Op dit punt heeft Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science aan de menschheid een onschatbaren dienst bewezen door haar verkondigen van de waarheid dat God, de schepper van het geestelijk heelal, den mensch inbegrepen, het goddelijk Beginsel is van het bestaan. Op bladzijde 468 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* geeft Mrs. Eddy den grondslag aan van de leer van Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap): „Alles is oneindig Gemoed en Zijne oneindige manifesteering." Aldus wordt duidelijk, dat Gemoed alle veroorzaking insluit, en de ondervinding van alle tijden bevestigt de waarheid van hetgeen de Heilige Schrift over den mensch zegt: „Gelijk de mensch in zijn hart overlegt, alzoo is hij." (Engelsche Bijbelvertaling.)

Geestelijk denken is opbouwend, doch zoogenaamd stoffelijk denken is vernietigend. Om een voorbeeld te geven: iemand die werkeloos schijnt te zijn en tevergeefs langs verschillende wegen naar eene plaats zoekt, zal misschien doordrongen raken van het schijnbaar nutteloose van dit zoeken. Hij wordt neerslachtig, zoo niet wanhopig, belemmert hierdoor zijn juist denken en maakt zich in gelijke mate ongeschikt voor juist handelen. Het geneesmiddel bestaat hierin, dat hij het negatieve denken opgeeft en de waarheid vastgrijpt, dat hij, als Gods kind, onder de goddelijke heerschappij staat met al hetgeen daarmede verband houdt. Hijzelf heeft God te weerspiegelen door Zijne ideeën te weerspiegelen, en werkzaam bezig te zijn die in zijn bewustzijn op te nemen. Vrees, neerslachtigheid en hopeloosheid zullen dan spoedig plaats maken voor liefde voor God en den mensch; voor blijdschap, hoop en verwachting van het goede. Het uitstralen van deze gedachten en van het goede, dat hij leert beseffen en van zijn hemelschen Vader leert aannemen, zal hem de juiste wegen openen, waardoor in zijn eigen nood zal worden voorzien.

Een ander heeft mogelijk angstige voorgevoelens over de vooruitzichten zijner zaak. Zijne gedachten verwijlen misschien bij depressie in zaken en afgesloten handelswegen, totdat hij verward raakt in de nevelen van schijnbaar onoverkomelijke moeilijkheden. Laat hij zich onverschrokken afwenden van deze weinig aanlokkelijke beschouwingen, en laat hij zijne oogen richten op de al-macht en de immer-tegenwoordige goedheid Gods. In de goddelijke orde van zaken is er genoeg, en zelfs overvloed; er is voorspoed, die nooit voor eén oogenblik ophoudt te bestaan en te werken. Op- en neergaan is daarin onbekend. Als de mensch zich op dit plechtanker verlaat, en zijn stoffelijk denken vervangt door geestelijke ideeën en eigenschappen, zooals intelligentie, wijsheid, rechtvaardigheid, eerlijkheid en goedheid, zal de uiterlijke manifesteering van Gods welbehagen in den mensch in zijne menschelijke ervaring aan het licht treden. God is mild en beloont rijkelijk degenen, die Hem volhardend zoeken en Zijn wil doen. Onder Gods bescherming te staan, beteekent toegang te hebben tot de éene nimmer falende geestelijke bron van het goede.

Door de studie en toepassing van Christian Science is bewezen geworden, dat er geen enkele toestand of omstandigheid is, die niet gesteld kan worden onder de bescherming van God, de al-omvattende en onvernietigbare Liefde, die alle ruimte vult. Dit is werkelijk de Blijde Boodschap van Christus Jezus, welke heden even bewijsbaar is als in oude tijden aan de stranden van Galilea. De Bijbel bevat tal van helpende, bemoedigende verhalen en is vol practische vermaningen voor ons dagelijksch gebruik. Eene dezer verzekeringen is: „De eeuwige God zij u eene woning, en van onderen, eeuwige armen; en Hij verdrijve den vijand voor uw aangezicht en zegge: Verdelg." Goede gedachten zijn een schild en eene toevlucht; zij brengen den mensch goddelijke macht en verdrijven de booze inblazingen, welke de vijand zijn van het menschdom. Aldus brengen juist denken en juist handelen de vruchten met zich van goedheid, macht, bescherming en vrede.

Mrs. Eddy heeft aan hare leerlingen geschreven in een brief, welke opgenomen is in *Miscellaneous Writings* (blz. 263): „Hoe zegenrijk is het aan u te denken als vertoevende in de schaduw van eenen zwaren rotssteen in een dorstig land,' veilig in Zijne sterkte, bouwende op Zijnen grondslag, en voor den verderver geborgen in goddelijke bescherming en liefde. Houdt immer in gedachte, dat Zijne tegenwoordigheid, macht en vrede in alle menschelijke nooden voorzien en alle zegening uitzenden."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Protection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

UNUSUAL conditions confront the world today. Where a sense of security formerly obtained, there seem to be change and fluctuation, engendering lack of confidence and safety; hence the need of protection looms large in individual thinking. This is no new experience. From time immemorial men have been in quest of protection for themselves, their families, and their belongings, and human experiences show that only in the measure of its spiritual stability has it been secured. When the foundation of protection rests in matter, it is subject to change and other vicissitudes, carrying a modicum of fear, anxiety, and foreboding.

Protection is ordinarily regarded as preservation from danger, harm—some phase of evil. When properly understood in its widest application, protection should be a guaranty of immunity from all discord. Where is that to be found? In Spirit, where protection expresses the unerring law of God—a sure defense in all circumstances. But the question may arise, How can Spirit deal with material objects? In this connection Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has rendered incalculable service to humanity through her promulgation of the fact that God, the creator of the spiritual universe, including man, is the divine Principle of existence. On page 468 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy gives the fundamental teaching of Christian Science: "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation." Thus Mind is seen to embrace all causation, and the experience of each generation adds weight to the Biblical saying regarding a man, "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he."

Spiritual thinking is constructive, but material thinking, so called, is destructive. To illustrate, one seemingly unemployed and vainly seeking a position through various channels may become imbued with the apparent futility of it all. He is depressed if not hopeless, thus clogging his right thinking and thereby proportionably incapacitating himself for right acting. The remedy is to abandon negative thinking and take hold of the fact that as a child of God he is under the divine government and all that pertains thereto. It is for him to reflect God through His ideas, to keep himself actively employed in entertaining them. Fear, depression, and hopelessness will soon give place to love for God and man; to joy, hope, and assurance of good. Radiating these thoughts and the good which he realizes and claims from his heavenly Father will open to him the proper channels, where his own need will be met.

Another may have misgivings as to his business prospects. His thought may dwell upon trade depression and closed avenues of activity until he becomes befogged with the clouds of apparently overwhelming difficulties. Turning resolutely from that uninviting contemplation, let him look up to the all-power and ever present goodness of God. In the divine economy there is enough and to spare; prosperity is undiminished therein, and never for a moment inactive or suspended. There fluctuation is unknown. As one depends upon that sheet-anchor and exchanges his material thinking for spiritual ideas and qualities, such as intelligence, wisdom, justice, honesty, and goodness, the outward manifestation of God's good will to man will be expressed in his human experience. God is beneficent, a bountiful rewarder of all who diligently seek Him and do His will. To be under God's protection is to be allied to the one never failing spiritual source of good.

Through the study and application of Christian Science it has been proved that there is no condition or circumstance that cannot be brought under the protection of God, the all-embracing and imperishable Love which fills all space. This veritably is the gospel of Christ Jesus, and as demonstrable today as it was of yore on the shores of Galilee.

The Bible abounds in helpful, comforting narratives and practical admonitions for everyday present use. One such assurance is, "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms: and he shall thrust out the enemy from before thee; and shall say, Destroy them." Good thoughts are a shield and refuge; they individualize divine power and dispel evil suggestions which are the enemy of mankind. Thus right thinking and right doing carry with them the fruition of goodness, power, protection, and peace.

Mrs. Eddy wrote to her students in a letter published in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 263): "How blessed it is to think of you as 'beneath the shadow of a great rock in a weary land,' safe in His strength, building on His foundation, and covered from the devourer by divine protection and affection. Always bear in mind that His presence, power, and peace meet all human needs and reflect all bliss."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

The Tanagra Figurine

In those bright days,
So long ago,
In some Ionian isle,
Where snowy pillars gleamed across the sky,
I often wonder, did fair Sappho gaze
And smile
At your quaint loveliness, and did her eye
Linger upon your slender poise and grace,
And yearn to know
The secret of that calm, untroubled face?
I like to dream
Those days of old,
When, in a jeweled shrine,
Those colors (faded now) glowed soft and warm;
And Sappho's verse reflected all the gleam,
Each line
Catching the peerless symmetry of form,
Its charm ineffable, preserved so long,
In notes of gold,
Weaving your beauty into shimmering song.

—CHARLOTTE FARRINGTON BABCOCK, in "Echoes." (Boston: The Four Seas Company.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Extend Their Gains In Brisk Trading

Telephone Strong Feature of Market—Industrial Issues Are Up

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—Industrial shares after lagging during a morning rally in the utility and rail groups, flourished anew in the late stock market today to establish advances of fractions to more than 7 points in brisk trading.

American Telephone was a leader, gaining more than 7. National Distillers rose more than 4.

Other shares 1½ to 3 points higher included U. S. Steel, American Can, Case, United Aircraft, Santa Fe, Consolidated Gas and Delaware & Hudson.

National Cash Register, North American and New York Central were up around a point.

Turnover approximated 5,500,000 shares.

The American dollar again was soft in some leading foreign exchange markets. Previously a drop in dollar rates usually has been the signal for an upswing in share quotations, as well as advances in principal staples. Traders, however, exhibited considerable caution today in the face of European uncertainties.

Wheat, corn and cotton were slightly easier at one time, although generally tending to follow a narrow range.

Car Loadings Up

Chesapeake & Ohio reported revenue freight car loadings for the week ended June 10, about 3000 above those of the previous week and nearly 8000 higher than in the like 1932 period. Santa Fe's car loadings were up around 2000 for the same week and around 560 over those of the 1932 week.

While the slump of American money to unprecedented low levels in terms of sterling and European gold currencies has occasioned mixed feelings in banking circles, it is believed in some quarters that the wild fluctuations of exchanges may do much to bring about a speedy settlement of the currency situation. The dollar is now at a discount of about 20 per cent in its relation to gold funds; in other words, it is worth around 80 cents. The question that is troubling bankers, exporters and importers is the point at which the gold value of the dollar will settle.

High banking officials have denied reports that the Government was using a secret stabilization fund to put dollar rates where they will do the most good in negotiations with other countries. As a matter of fact, it is said, American currency is merely being permitted to find its own level.

Bond Market Quiet

Bonds showed no definite trend today, though most groups had fair quotas of advances. Some of the secondary rails and utilities were disposed to seek lower levels.

Irregularity of price movements in the rail division was emphasized by a fairly large number of gains of a point or so against an equal number of losses. Those registering improvement included some loans of the Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Railway, Erie, New York Central, Chicago & North Western and Santa Fe. Heaviness ruled in most obligations of the Missouri Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Allegheny Corporation and Illinois Central.

Communications issues had a fair rebound from their sharp dips of Saturday. Postal Telegraph 5s rose more than 2 points, while Western Union 5s and International Telephone issues picked up a point or more. American & Foreign Power 5s rallied after early heaviness. High grade utilities were firm.

Industrial loans were mixed with most of the coppers of slightly on further realizing. Rubber issues were also easy. National Dairy Products 5¼s were steady. Oils moved within narrow ranges.

United States Governments were firm within a shade of the previous finals. The foreign groups was generally steady with moderate advances in Brazilian and German issues.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Strong; utilities and rails rally.

Bonds: Firm; U. S. Governments improve.

Curb: Strong; all groups advance.

Foreign Exchange: Irregular; dollar rallies from early decline.

Cotton: Higher; trade and commission house buying; higher cables.

Sugar: Weak; general selling.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; influenced by securities.

Corn: Firm; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Generally steady.

Hogs: 10c to 20c higher, active, top, $4.80.

Foreign

London: Trading on the stock exchange was inclined to be somewhat quieter today pending results of the War Debt and World Economic Conference deliberations. Transatlantic issues were the most active and prices hardened with a large turnover recorded. Gilt edged securities drooped on lack of support while industrials and gold mining shares were also easy owing to realizations. The market closed undecided.

Paris: Prices on the Bourse held steady awaiting development at the World Economic Conference. Gold mining and oil shares improved while rentes, with the exception of the three per cent issues, declined slightly. The closing was sustained.

Berlin: The one of the Boerse was unsettled today.

May Building Above April

May construction totaled $77,171,700, up 36 per cent from $56,573,000 in April, says F. W. Dodge Corporation. During May of last year the total was $146,221,200.

2:55 P. M. Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 12	Last June 10
10	3	..	Adams Express	5400	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9⅝
65	39	..	Adams Exp pf	50	65	64	65	65
20⅞	8	..	Adams Millis	10000	20⅞	20½	20½	20
10⅝	5½	..	Addressograph	14000	11½	10⅜	11½	10⅜
9	1⅜	..	Advance Rumely	5200	8¾	8¼	8¾	8½
11¾	7½	1.20	A½liated Prod	7200	10¼	9⅞	10¼	10
83	47½	3	Air Reduction	6000	84	80	84	82
6	½	..	Airway-Elec App	1000	3½	3	3½	3
24	11⅜	.60	Alaska Juneau	17400	23¾	23¼	23½	23¼
4⅞	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	11200	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¼
11¼	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	2800	10¾	10	10½	10
10½	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	10¼	9½	9½	10
11	1½	..	Allegh pf ww XL	200	10	10	10	9¾
120⅛	70¾	6	Allied Chem	10000	120	116¾	120	117
121⅞	115	7	*Allied Chem pf	200	119¼	119¼	119½	120
20	6	..	Allis Chalmers	20000	20¾	19⅞	20	20
16½	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	3200	15¾	15½	15¾	..
8	⅜	..	Amal Leather	8000	8½	7¾	8½	8
32	5	..	Amal Leather pf	600	32½	31⅞	32½	31
42¼	18½	2	Amerada	5000	39¾	37⅝	38¾	37
20½	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1500	19½	19¼	19½	19½
23⅝	8	..	Am Bank Note	2400	25⅞	23	25¾	23
57⅞	34	3	*Am Bank Note pf	50	48½	47	48½	..
6⅝	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1800	6¼	5⅜	5⅝	6¼
32	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	1600	32	30¾	32	31¼
94⅜	49½	4	Am Can	20000	95¾	91⅝	95½	92⅜
25¼	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	9000	25¼	24½	25	25
42½	15	..	Am Car & F pf	200	42	41½	41½	41½
48⅛	34	3*	Am Chicle	400	48¼	48¼	48¼	48⅛
16¼	2	..	Am Colortype	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
35¾	3	..	Am Com Alcohol	5200	34¼	32¼	34	32
5⅜	1	..	Am Encaustic T	400	5	5	5	5¼
11⅝	3⅞	..	Am European	100	11	11	11	11
18½	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	30000	19½	18½	19⅜	17¾
37	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	2200	40	39	39	35¾
30	68	..	Am & For Pow 6	2100	32⅜	30½	32⅞	30
24⅜	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	2000	25½	25¼	25½	24⅞
12¼	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	2400	14¾	14½	14½	14½
49	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	47	47	47	48½
13¼	3¾	..	Am Ice	2100	12	11⅝	12	11
13¼	4¼	..	Am International	9000	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	12½
1⅞	¾	..	Am La France	500	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
21⅜	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	3000	21¾	20½	21¾	21
6	1	..	Am Mach & Met	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
21⅞	3½	..	Am Metal	7000	20⅜	19½	20⅜	19⅜
30	17	1½	Am News	100	24	22½	24	22½
14¾	4	..	Am Power & Lt	40000	15¼	14⅜	15¼	14½
37	9⅞	1½*	Am P&L 6% pf	600	37½	36⅞	37½	37
32	9	1¼*	Am P&L 5% pf	2000	32½	31¼	32½	32
15⅜	12⅛	..	Am Radiator	4000	15½	15¼	15⅜	15
20½	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	4000	20	19¼	20	19
34	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	500	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	33½
1¾	¾	..	Am Ship & Com	1200	1⅜	1	1⅜	1¼
21	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	19½	18½	19½	20⅛
37	33⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	11200	37	36	36¼	36
81¾	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	600	84	82½	83	81⅜
61½	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	500	60	59	60	..
21¼	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	2800	20½	19⅜	19⅝	19⅞
70	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	10	70	70	70	..
47¼	30	2½†	Am Stores	500	47⅛	46¾	47	..
70	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	600	69	67¼	67¼	67¼
130	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	35000	130½	124	130⅝	123⅜
33¼	10	..	Am Type F pf	10	33	33	33	33
38¼	27¾	1	Am Wat W & E	25000	40	38½	40⅛	38¼
12⅞	3	1	Am WW&E ct	22000	13¾	12¾	13¾	12⅞
12⅜	3½	..	9m Woolen	25000	13⅜	12⅝	13	12⅜
48⅛	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	15000	50⅞	49½	50½	48⅛
2⅜	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	1000	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
6½	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	500	8¾	8¼	8¾	8
3¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	800	3	2¾	3	2¾
19⅛	5	..	Anaconda Cop	25000	18	17½	18	17⅛
15½	4½	..	Anaconda Wire	100	15½	15½	15½	..
24⅝	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	2000	22¾	21⅜	22¾	21⅞
85½	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	40	88	87¾	88	..
5⅞	⅞	..	A P W Paper	2000	6⅞	6	6⅞	5⅞
27	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	2100	27½	27	27½	27
101	95	7	Archer Dan pf	200	102½	102½	102½	..
81½	78	7	Armour Del pf	1000	79½	78½	79	78¼
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	75000	5½	4½	5⅜	6
4½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	55800	3¼	2⅜	3¼	3⅛
65½	42	..	Armour Ill pf	10000	62¾	55½	62	62
5	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	1000	4⅞	4½	4½	4⅝
6¾	2	..	Artloom Corp	200	6¾	6¾	7	6⅝
7½	3½	..	Art Metal Const	200	7½	7¼	7½	..
5½	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	1800	4½	4½	4½	4¼
14⅞	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	600	13½	13¼	13¼	13¼
71¾	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	7200	67¼	64½	66¼	64
79¾	50	5	Atchison pf	800	69⅜	67½	68¾	68
48⅛	16	..	Atl Coast Line	1000	47	44½	47	46
27⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	11000	28⅜	27½	28⅜	27
32½	9	..	Atlas Powder	1100	32⅞	31½	32¼	32
8	1½	..	Atlas Tack	2100	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
72	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	29000	71	69½	70¾	69
13⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	19000	12⅞	12⅛	12¾	12½

—B—

12½	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	24900	11½	11	11½	11⅜
41½	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	900	38	37	38	37
23	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	11500	22½	21⅛	22⅜	21
29¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1200	26¼	26¼	28	26¼
35½	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	35½	35½	35½	..
3¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	10	3	3	3	3
16½	5⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	30	16½	16½	16½	16
9⅞	3	..	Barnsdall A	18300	9⅜	9	9¼	9⅛
17⅜	2	..	Beatrice Cream	1200	22½	21½	22	21⅝
65½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	1600	65	64½	64½	65½
8½	3½	..	Belding Hem	8700	8½	7¾	8⅛	8⅛
18⅜	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	12300	18⅜	17⅛	18¼	17⅜
25	9	..	Best & Co	900	24½	24	24	24⅞
31⅞	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	18300	32⅞	31⅞	32⅞	30⅞
71½	25⅛	..	Beth Steel pf	700	69	68¼	68¼	.67
20	6½	..	Bigelow Sanford	150	19½	19½	19½	19½
16	3½	..	Blaw Knox	1800	15⅞	15½	15½	15¼
17	6⅝	..	Bloomingdale	10	17	17	17	..
48¾	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	9100	48¾	47	47⅞	47⅜
35⅝	18	1.60	Borden	7800	35½	34⅝	35½	34⅝
20⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	7600	20⅞	16¼	18⅞	16⅜
13¾	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	12500	13½	13	13⅛	12½
15⅞	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	300	15¾	15½	15½	..
39½	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	3400	39½	37	39	37¼
9¼	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	800	9	8	8	8⅞
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1200	88½	85¾	88½	85¼
51⅞	28⅛	3	Brown Shoe	300	51⅞	51	51⅞	50½
11¾	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	400	9⅜	9	9	..
3⅛	½	..	Bruns Terminal	1200	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
9½	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	3000	8⅞	8¾	8¾	9
63	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	40	59	58	59	..
14½	2¾	..	Bucyrus S cv pf	1400	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	13¼
4⅝	¾	..	Budd Mfg	1200	4½	4¼	4½	4⅜
27½	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	1200	27½	27	27½	25½
5½	1	..	Budd Wheel	5400	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
10⅜	2½	..	Bullard	300	10½	9⅝	10	10½
4½	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
3¾	1	..	Burns Bros B	200	3	3	3	..
12	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	10	10	10	10	..
18⅛	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	8500	19½	17¾	19⅜	17¾
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	1200	6½	6	6½	5⅝
106	85	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	20	19½	20	..
4¼	2	½	Butte Cop & Zinc	1200	3½	3¼	3½	3⅜
2¼	1	..	Butte & Superior	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
6⅞	1¼	..	Butterick	1500	6⅞	5⅜	6⅞	5½
28¼	8½	..	Byers	2400	27½	26⅛	27	26⅞
65	30½	2	Byers pf	60	65	64	65	..

—C—

25½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	2100	25½	22¾	25⅜	24½
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	4500	2	1⅞	2	2
11	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	800	11¾	10¼	11¼	10
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	7200	8¼	8	8¼	8
23	7½	1	Canada Dry	4700	21¾	20	20¾	19⅞
16¾	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	19200	17½	16½	17½	15⅞
31½	14	1	Cannon Mills	400	29⅝	28¾	29½	29¼
10¼	4½	..	Capital Admin	400	10¼	10	10⅜	..
88½	30½	..	Case Thresh	32300	88½	84	88¼	84½
23	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	24200	23¼	22½	22⅞	22¼
3¼	⅜	..	Celutex voc	300	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅞
33⅜	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	12300	32½	31	31½	31⅜
4⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
7⅜	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	2100	29½	28½	28¾	29⅜
90	38	..	Central RR of NJ	100	84	84	84	..
7½	2	..	Central Ribbon	4300	7½	6⅝	7	6⅞
27⅜	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	6500	27⅜	26¼	27¼	26⅜
6¼	1	..	Certain-Teed	9100	6¼	5¼	6¼	5⅛
2⅜	¼	..	Certain-Teed pf	200	25	25	25	..
19½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	3200	20⅜	18⅝	20⅛	..
41⅞	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	16300	40½	39	39⅞	39½
5½	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	1500	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞
13¼	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2400	12⅜	11½	12¼	12
6¼	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	3200	6	5⅛	5¾	5¼
9⅝	1½	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	6400	9¼	7⅞	9¼	8¼
10⅜	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	7500	7⅜	7	7⅛	6¾
16¼	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	12½	12½	12½	12
9⅝	2½	..	ChiPneu Tool	2100	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8¾
24¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	21½	21¼	21½	20⅝
3	⅛	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	2400	5½	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛
11⅝	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	7	7	7	7
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	700	8⅞	8	8	8
22⅜	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	420	15½	14½	15½	13¾
24⅞	5	1	Chickasaba Cot O	500	24½	24	24	24½
87	3	..	Childs Company	700	7¾	7¼	8	6⅝
25¾	7¾	..	Chrysler	48300	25¾	24⅝	25¾	24¾
22½	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	2100	22¾	21½	22¾	21½
68	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	230	66¼	66	66	67½
1⅞	¼	..	City Stores	1200	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1¾
4⅞	1½	..	City Stores A	380	4¼	4	4	4½
1¾	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	7000	1⅜	1⅛	1½	1⅜
22	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2400	20	19⅜	20	19⅝
13¾	3	..	Collins & Aikman	700	13½	12⅝	13⅛	13
15⅞	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	2300	14⅞	13¾	14⅝	14¼
50	16	..	Colo F & I pf	10	47	47	47	..
34¾	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	50	30	30	30	29½
31	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	50	30¼	30¼	30¼	30
26	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	15000	26	24¾	26	24
18½	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	18½	17½	18½	18¼
62½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	2700	62	60¼	61⅜	60¼
14½	4	..	Comm Credit	3200	13½	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
80¾	70	6½	Comm Cred pf	30	80¾	80¾	80¾	..
201	36	3	Comm Cred A	200	30	30	30	..
35½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	3400	37½	33¼	37½	33⅛
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	92¼	92¼	92¼	91
20⅝	9	.60	Comm Solvents	85000	20⅝	19⅞	20	19¾
6	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	27000	6	5⅝	6	5½
602½	1	6	Conwith & S 6pf	2000	58	58	59	58
10	3	..	Conde Nast Pub	300	10	9½	10	9
17	7¾	.60	Congoleum Nairn	12700	16	16	16¾	16⅜
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	600	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4½
19¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	700	13	12⅝	13⅜	6¼
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	6100	63¾	61	63¾	60⅜
5½	2¼	..	Consol Laundries	500	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
13¼	5	..	Consol Oil	41000	14¼	13¼	14¼	13
10½	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	1200	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝
2⅜	⅛	N	Consol Textile	11600	2¼	2	2¼	2⅛
8¾	1½	..	Container A	5100	9¼	9	9	8⅞
3¾	¼	..	Container B	6400	4⅜	3⅞	4¼	3¾
17½	3	..	Cont Baking A	3600	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	16
50⅞	35¼	2	Cont Can	4700	60	58½	60	58½
10⅝	3½	..	Cont Dis Fibre	2600	10⅝	9¾	10⅝	10⅜
27¾	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	2600	28½	28¼	28½	27¾
4	1	..	Cont Motors	76600	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	3¾
15	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	21000	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	14¼
75⅞	41½	3	Corn Products	6300	77¾	74⅜	77⅝	74
145⅞	117⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	500	136	135⅜	134	135½
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	8700	7	6⅜	7	6⅝
34½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	2400	36½	35⅜	36½	33¾
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	400	36	36	36	..
55⅜	14⅛	..	Crown Cork & S	1400	54	50⅜	53	51
14	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	1600	13¼	12½	13	13
6	1	N	Crown Zellerbach	2500	6	5⅜	6	5¾
25⅞	9	..	Crucible Steel	2400	26½	25½	26½	24½
55	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	30	49¾	49½	49¾	48
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	4900	3⅞	3¼	3⅝	3⅝
15½	1⅛	..	Cuba Ry pf	90	15½	15	15½	..
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	2400	9	9	9	9
51½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	4500	55¾	54¾	55	55½
27⅞	8½	..	Curtis Publishing	13300	32¼	28	29½	27½
62	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	3400	66	63	63	62
3⅝	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	16800	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
6¾	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	4900	6¼	6	6⅛	6
17¼	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	1100	16⅞	16	16⅜	16¾

—D—

6¾	1⅜	..	Davega St	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
15⅞	6½	.20	Deere & Co pf	4900	15½	15	15⅛	15½
76¼	27⅜	..	Del & Hudson	1600	77	73½	76	73¾
36⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	11200	36	34½	35¼	34
12½	2	..	Denver R G pf	2200	12¾	12½	12¾	12¾
63½	45	.80	Detroit Edison	500	58	57	58	..

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 12	Last June 10
25	17½	1	Diamond Match	200	24½	24	24½	24⅝
34¾	12	1†	Dome Mines	19400	33½	32½	33½	32⅝
21	10⅛	1.20	Dominion Stores	500	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20¼
18	10¼	.75	Douglas A	6800	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	17⅝
10¾	2½	..	Dresser B	700	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
1⅜	¾	..	Duluth So Shore	700	1¾	1⅝	1¾	..
2½	¾	..	Duluth So Sh pf	500	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
83½	32½	2	du Pont & Nem	34400	81⅝	76½	81¼	78½
110	97½	6	du Pont deb	500	110⅞	110¾	110⅞	110
18	9½	1	Duplan Silk	200	19	19	19	..

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7⅞	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	700	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7
84½	46	3	Eastman Kodak	3100	85	81½	84½	81½
15	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	5600	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14½
3½	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	21900	4¼	2¾	3⅞	3½
19¼	4	..	Eitingon S pf	2800	19	19	19	19
28⅝	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	11300	26¾	24⅞	26	24⅝
88	78¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	1200	85	85	85	85
3⅜	1	..	Elec Boat	1600	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3½	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	600	3	3	3	3
12⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	48800	14	13	14	12½
12⅝	7½	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	3100	35½	33¾	35½	33¾
29⅜	6¾	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1400	31	29	31	29
50	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	700	49	48	48	47⅝
3¾	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	1120	1⅞	1½	1½	1⅞
6	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	150	4⅞	4½	4½	4¾
59½	28	3	Endicott Johnson	600	60½	59½	59¾	59
13¼	4	..	Engineers Pub S	5600	14⅜	13⅜	14⅜	12⅞
44	15½	6	Engineers P S 5pf	2300	43½	42	42	44
46	15	5½	Engineers PS ww	1500	41⅞	47	41	46
12¾	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	1600	12⅞	11⅜	12⅛	..
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Financial: News and Comment

Steel Industry Now Operating At 50 P. C. Capacity

Cleveland District at 77 P. C. and Wheeling Up to 85 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12 — Several times within recent weeks it has appeared as though the upward trend in the steel pace were about to come to a halt, only to have the industry forge ahead. Thus at the close of the week before last it was being reported that operations would be falling off the past week in the Youngstown district, which might bring down the average for the country.

Instead, however, the pace quickened, while the Cleveland district staged a very marked increase, stepping up operations 13 per cent to 77 per cent of capacity. This has brought average operations for the country as a whole to 50 per cent of capacity.

Idle mills are still being put to work in the Wheeling district, one such plant having been idle for two years. Operations there have risen accordingly to 85 per cent of capacity.

Iron Pipe Price Rise

An advance of $3 a ton in cast iron pipe has taken place in the East following a similar marking up on the Pacific coast. At the same time cast iron pipe demand is not what it should be because of the poor financial state of the various municipalities which would normally be ordering pipe at this time of year for water and gas line extensions and replacements.

Unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation gained 65,241 tons in May, following an April increase of 23,572 tons. Orders on books are now the highest since December.

Steel ingot production increased 36 per cent in daily rate last month, following the rise by 62 per cent the preceding month, the steepest improvement in history.

Of course this was made possible because of the fact that March production had been almost at a record low because of the bank holiday. It had been a month of arrested development which was bound to recoup when the pressure was removed.

Steel production for the first five months of the year is within a few thousand tons of the production for the corresponding period of last year.

Further Advance Expected

Higher prices in all kinds of steel appear inevitable before long. Items which have advanced so far have been largely specialties, which are not so important from the standpoint of total tonnage produced.

The main heavy products, such as bars, plates and shapes, have not advanced. Because of their importance producers feel more responsibility toward their conduct on these prices, and are naturally conservative in taking price action.

Moreover, the steel makers are naturally inclined to await the outcome of the industrial control legislation at Washington. Steel consumers sense that higher prices will materialize soon, and are inclined to purchase for some time into the future. However, the producers are more and more limiting sales to June delivery only.

Among the items to advance recently have been ferromanganese by $4 a ton, rail steel bars, iron and steel scrap in some districts, and other minor items. Compared with advances in other metals, the improvement in steel prices today has been very slight. Steel is not over 5 per cent higher than the depression low point, where metals in general average 50 per cent higher, while tin has gained over 100 per cent.

Pig Iron Quiet

Pig iron demand has turned quiet. Many attribute this lack of buying action to the uncertainty concerning the industrial control legislation. Moreover, during May those in urgent need of the metal and many who wished to anticipate needs bought abundantly. Sales in the New York district during the last week were 2000 tons, compared with 4000 tons weekly during May.

The best improvement in iron consumption is in the New England district where textile machinery makers are apparently quite busy. On the other hand the paper mill machinery makers have only few orders. Manufacturers' foundries are busier than the jobbing foundries. The latter miss the usual amount of municipal orders such as hydrants and manhole covers.

The non-ferrous metals are strong with some further advances announced. Tin sold late last week at 45 cents a pound, the highest price since October, 1929. Lead was advanced $2 a ton to 4.20 cents a pound, New York, also a new high for two or three years.

Zinc Trade Good

The most favorable news pertained to zinc statistics for May. Surplus stocks of zinc declined nearly 6,000 tons last month whereas a normal change for a month is b, 2000 tons on an average. Shipments of zinc at over 21,000 tons were the largest in many months, while daily production was the lowest since January. Thus the zinc industry has made the most statistical progress among the metals so far this year.

Strange to say, the zinc market did not respond favorably to the good statistical news and to the $2 a ton advance in zinc ore prices at the close of the preceding week. Evidently these favorable events had been discounted beforehand.

Copper was quiet and unchanged at 8 cents a pound with small second hand lots selling occasionally at 7⅞c but not in enough volume to influence the market. The market is very strong in tone, however, and higher prices are expected before long.

Highest Level Of Cotton Mill Activity

By the Associated Press

New York, June 12

DOMESTIC cotton mill activity is now at the highest level in several years, and compares favorably with the all-time record high established in the winter of 1926-27, the New York Cotton Exchange Service reported today.

"With very large orders for goods on hand and with stocks of goods at the mills very low, it is expected that mill activity will continue very high through the summer, even allowing for some contraction of activity through organization of the industry under the industrial recovery bill," said the statement.

American Dollar Declines on The London Exchange

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—The opening of the World Economic Conference was signalized by a slump of 8 cents in the value of the dollar today, but afterward this loss was reduced to 4 cents.

The market was quiet and sensitive and rates moved several cents at a time, out of proportion to the amount of business done. The market is of the opinion that today's downward movement is a reflex to New York's action in bidding for sterling.

The dollar opened at $4.16 for the pound, as compared with Saturday's close of $4.12. The price depreciated to $4.20 where it rested until late afternoon when a slight change of sentiment brought some buying and the rate moved up to close at the opening figure of $4.16.

Gold currencies moved quietly, slightly in favor of London.

PARIS, June 12 (AP)—The American dollar slumped heavily on the Bourse today, closing at 20.56 francs, a drop of 50 centimes from the last official close Friday. The movement was attributed to American desire for depreciation.

Business Still Rising as Shown By Moody's Index

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—Statistics appearing during the past week indicated a further rise in business, according to Moody's index figure for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Carloadings	Electric	Steel	Combined
Latest week	55.0	100.0	47.7	67.5
Prev week	53.0	97.5	43.4	64.6
Month ago	56.3	94.8	32.2	59.8
Year ago	48.4	94.6	27.3	56.8
1933 high	57.8	100.0	47.7	67.5
1933 low	45.6	88.7	15.5	50.5

(1928 weekly average—100)

Trade Activity Up For 11th Consecutive Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 12—The Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet Inc., is again higher for last week, making the eleventh consecutive weekly rise. The index stood at 58.9 per cent of the 1928-1930 average for the week of June 7, as compared with 57.1 for the previous week, and the low of 44.2 for the week of March 22 last. The gain in the index since the low point is 33.2 per cent.

The continued increase in steel ingot output, plus the better showing made by carloadings, were mainly responsible for the rise in the week's index.

Bank clearings and the food price index were also above the previous week's figures, while the electric power component was slightly lower.

The Dun & Bradstreet Business Activity Barometer for the past few weeks follows (1928-1930—100):

	Activity Barometer	Steel Production	Car Loadings	Electric Power	Bank Clearings	Food Price Index
June 7, '33	58.9	52.0	52.7	74.7	34.4	61.4
May 31, '33	57.1	47.1	51.6	74.8	34.1	60.5
May 24, '33	55.8	43.6	51.8	74.4	33.1	59.2
May 17, '33	54.6	39.5	51.6	73.6	32.2	59.3
May 10, '33	53.4	34.7	53.3	72.7	32.3	57.4
May 3, '33	51.1	32.1	49.5	71.5	32.1	56.3
Apr. 26, '33	50.1	27.8	50.1	71.8	33.1	55.5
Apr. 19, '33	48.4	25.7	49.6	70.7	34.4	51.7
Apr. 12, '33	47.8	21.8	50.5	70.0	36.1	51.2
Apr. 5, '33	46.4	18.4	48.6	69.6	39.2	49.8
Mar. 29, '33	44.9	16.7	46.1	69.6	40.1	49.3
Mar. 22, '33	44.2	15.6	45.0	67.7	39.8	50.1
Mar. 15, '33	45.8	17.0	49.5	68.1	39.9	48.1
June 8, '32	50.3	23.6	52.3	72.7	41.3	53.4

Loans to Farmers From Credit Administration

WASHINGTON, June 12—Henry Morgenthau Jr., governor of the Farm Credit Administration, announces that a total of $136,017,201.37 had been loaned to 106,394 farmers and stockmen by the regional agricultural credit corporations up to May 27, 1933, the day these corporations were transferred by executive order from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Farm Credit Administration.

Up to that date, borrowers had repaid $8,330,426.85, leaving them owing a total of $127,686,774.52. Most of these credit corporations were established during September and October, 1932.

Wayne County Auto Sales Up

DETROIT, June 12—Tabulation of Wayne County registrations for the first week of June shows 1243 new passenger cars delivered at retail, compared with 1207 in May and 1042 in the like period of June, 1932. New car registrations in May were the largest since June, 1932, totaling 6253, compared with 3165 in April and 5059 in May, 1932, says Detroit Automobile Dealers Association, an increase of 97.5 per cent over April and 23.6 per cent over May, 1932.

New York Central

New York Central reports April deficit of $1,847,561 after charges, compared with $2,700,475 in April, 1932; four months' deficit $8,076,217, compared with $4,019,337.

Federal Expenses Are Increased By Business Decline

Government Revenues Also Lessened by Falling Off in Trade

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 12 — The effects of the depression on federal expenditures, receipts, and debt are emphasized in a study entitled "Federal Finances, 1923-1932," made public today by the National Industrial Conference Board. This report shows that the depression was the cause of increases in expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 3, 1932, as compared with 1929, totaling $1,189,000,000.

Besides causing increased expenditures, the depression had an even greater influence in lessening Government revenues. Federal tax collections declined $1,539,000,000 from 1929 to 1932. In the same period the net debt of the United States increased $2,483,000,000.

The largest single expenditure for 1932 that resulted from the depression was $500,000,000 for the capital stock of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This expenditure was in the nature of a capital advance, and the entire amount is theoretically repayable to the Treasury. Such losses as result from the operations of the corporation, however, will tend to reduce the repayments.

The $125,000,000 subscription to the capital stock of the Federal Land Banks is also classified as an expenditure resulting from the depression. Except for the depression, there would doubtless have been no occasion for the Government to participate in an increase in the capital stock of these banks.

Net advances on account of the Agricultural Marketing Fund amounted to $136,000,000 for 1932. There was no comparable expenditure for 1929. Although the Agricultural Marketing Fund did not owe its existence to the depression, the entire range of activities of the Federal Farm Board and its subsidiary and allied organizations was influenced by the unusual conditions that developed. This was particularly true of the operations of the Grain and Cotton Stabilization Corporations.

Expenditures for public works, including advances to the states for road construction, increased from $201,000,000 for 1929 to $507,000,000 for 1932. Legislation enacted for the purpose of alleviating the effects of the depression through construction activities and a speeding up of projects for which provision had been made were the principal reasons for the increase of more than $300,000,000.

The postal deficit for 1932 was $203,000,000, an increase of $117,000,000 over that for 1929. It is a fair assumption that all or practically all of this increase resulted from a marked change in business conditions between the two years.

Expenditures other than those attributable to the depression, or affected by it, were $31,000,000 less for 1932 than for 1929. Exclusive of tax refunds, there was an increase in expenditures so classified amounting to $81,000,000.

The effects of the depression on expenditures and receipts of the Federal Government first showed themselves clearly in the figures for 1931. In the two years 1931 and 1932 expenditures increased from $3,994,000,000 for 1930 to $5,007,000,000 for 1932; receipts dropped from $4,178,000,000 to $2,121,000,000; and net debt rose from $15,985,000,000 to $19,225,000,000.

It is noteworthy that tax receipts, the main source of federal revenue, fell off sharply from $3,468,000,000 to $1,789,000,000. Roughly one-half of the federal revenue is derived from income taxes on individuals and corporations.

In the last two years income tax receipts dropped from $2,411,000,000 for 1930 to $1,057,000,000 for 1932. Customs receipts also declined to a very low point in consequence of the collapse of world trade.

See Decrease of 7 P. C. In Canada's Wheat Crop

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 12—A decrease of approximately 7 per cent in wheat acreage is indicated throughout the Prairie Provinces of Canada, according to the weekly crop report of the Bank of Montreal, received here. The reports shows that seeding of all grains is nearing completion and that warm weather and abundant rainfall during the past two weeks have promoted even germination and rapid growth.

In most of the other Provinces favorable weather conditions have speeded field operations and given a good start to the earlier crops. In Quebec seeding and planting are well advanced and general conditions favorable. In Ontario growing conditions are excellent and the present crop outlook most promising. In the Martime Provinces seeding is practically completed and in most districts grains have made a satisfactory start. In British Columbia cool weather has retarded, growth and with the exception of hay, crops are about two weeks later than usual.

Dividends

City Ice & Fuel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable June 30 to stock of record June 19.

Singer Manufacturing Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 payable June 30 to stock of record June 10.

Old Colony Trucb Associates, Boston, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Third Biggest Week's Trading

NEW YORK, June 12—Transactions on the stock exchange the week ended Saturday totaled 32,319,314 shares, a daily average of 5,386,552, the third largest week's trading in history. The largest was 43,409,440, a daily average of 10,874,800, the week ended Nov. 2, 1929, which had only four business days. The second largest was 37,501,900 the week ended Oct. 26, 1929.

American Holders of German Bonds Are Advised Patience

Bondholders' Council Says Some Obligations May Be Paid in Full—Worst Expected Is Payment in Marks—Service Only $10,000,000 Monthly

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 12—Representatives of American banks met every day last week to discuss the action of the German authorities in suspending the transfer into foreign money of interest and amortization payments on Germany's foreign debt. Constant reports have been received from Mr. John Foster Dulles. Mr. Dulles attended the Berlin meetings at the invitation of the American banks, and announced prior to his departure that he would watch the interest of American bondholders. He is expected back in New York on June 15, as is Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, formerly chairman of the Chase National Bank, who was the representative of the American holders of Germany's short term debt.

The American Council of Foreign Bondholders, in a statement, does not anticipate the complete cessation of payments on Germany's foreign debt. Those long-term bonds which are in the hands of the investing public, it says, should have first consideration at the hands of the German Government. The worst that the council expects is payments by Germany and German debtors in marks, to be deposited with German institutions to the credit of foreign investors, who will then be able to use such funds inside Germany, on terms to be laid down either by the Reichsbank or the Government.

The council thus does not advise Americans to sell their securities promiscuously in despair. Certain obligations which are inherently sound, including Dawes and Young loans, might even continue to be taken care of in full, says the council. The amount is distributed as follows:

	Total	Held in United States	Per cent of total
Short-term credits	$2,416,414,000	$768,026,000	31.32
Long-term debt	2,479,246,000	1,229,270,000	49.57
Internal loans held abroad	95,200,000	*40,000,000	42.02
Shares and participations	714,000,000	*250,000,000	35.01
Real estate, etc.	476,000,000	*200,000,000	44.12
Total	$6,180,860,000	$2,487,296,000	41.45

*Estimated by the writer.

Interest payments on all external obligations are placed at 1,225,000,000 reichsmarks, or $301,550,000, of which 596,000,000 reichsmarks represents interest on short term commitments, the remaining 629,000,000 reichsmarks representing payment due on long term debts. Sinking fund payments amount to 213,000,000 reichsmarks, or a total expenditure of 1,438,000,000 reichsmarks, equivalent to $342,244,000, or at the rate of $28,520,000 a month.

Excluding amortization requirements, the service on the Reich's foreign commitments amounting to somewhat more than 300,000,000 reichsmarks, is equivalent to an average rate of 6.15 per cent of combined short and long term indebtedness. Assuming the same average rate for American investments, German's requirements in connection with America's stake in the Reich may be placed at less than $125,000,000, equivalent to about $10,000,000 a month.

These figures are the maximum payments as provided by the terms of original loan contracts. They give no consideration to the large amounts that are known to have been repurchased for German account, and also for that of other Europeans.

Conservative estimates place the amounts so repurchased at not less than 25 per cent of the total outstanding in the American market, while some estimates run as high as 40 per cent.

In other words, if Germany is anxious to fulfill engagements, the statistical position would seem to bear testimony to her ability at least partly to carry out her commitments.

A Window in Wall Street

Attending to Business

SALESMEN are giving vent to a grumble which was heard pretty frequently in the boom era. It is beginning to be hopeless again, they say, to expect a business man to be in his office between 10 and 3. In all probability he will be in his broker's office, watching the ticker add points to his favorite stocks. A liberal discount should be attached to such conversational patter. At the same time, however, brokers' rooms are overcrowded these days, in spite of the hot weather. Is it part of the "new deal" that speculation should be encouraged to the detriment of business, as was the case in 1929? Those who are concerned with the social consequences of the said deal are frankly perturbed.

* * *

Cotton Industry

The way in which the all important National Industrial Recovery Act will be administered is anybody's guess. Almost every section seems to call for interpretation. For instance, the question that was raised in this column last week as to the effect of the act upon the competitive relation between the cotton textile industry in New England and that in the South is probably not so clear as was made out. It would now seem as if regional circumstances, differences in local living costs, and so forth will be taken into account in laying the basis of fair codes of competition. Even so, there will undoubtedly be some ironing out of the disparities in favor of the South.

* * *

General Johnson

There is one man to whom the National Industrial Recovery Act bequeaths a huge job. This is Gen. Hugh S. Johnson. The General has been everything—a soldier, a lawyer, an administrator, and a manufacturer. It would be rare to find anybody else in the world who has combined all these vocations. The point about General Johnson is that he made a success in all four, and carried along, like a rolling stone, his accumulation of experience and qualities. His training at West Point and the army gave him that discipline which he will now help to impart to American industry. As a lawyer, he knows something about the legal side of the organizational work into which American industry is being plunged. As a manufacturer, he can sympathize with manufacturers' problems. As for his training as an administrator, this was received at the War Industries Board, which is the closest analogue to the new setup which he will now head. Finally, he is what is known as a "Baruch man," a phrase which in the United States is a passport to intelligence, just as the British phrase a "Milner man" used to be a passport to public-spirited service.

* * *

An Uncharted Voyage

"Our industry is about to embark on a voyage as yet uncharted, and in which wartime control was the only expedition of discovery ever made, and that under conditions of weather so different from the present storm that we should follow that earlier course only with caution." — Mr. B. M. Baruch.

* * *

Monetary or Financial

A story reaches this column that the use of the word "monetary" in the title of World Monetary and Economic Conference was due to President Hoover. It fell to his lot to apply for an appropriation for the work in London. He knew he could not get the money if he did not make clear that he had not forgotten Congress's long battle in favor of international action over silver. So, instead of using the terminology of the draft annotated agenda, which speaks of a financial and economic conference, he excised "financial" and substituted "monetary." This word has a silver connotation to all the legislators from silver producing states and to most of those from the agricultural states as well. The story, incidentally, reveals that Mr. Hoover was not such a bad politician after all!

* * *

French Gold

Rumors were afloat in the Street all last week that France would enter the World Conference off the gold standard. The theory was that, in view of the trend toward international devaluation, the French would want to be in a good bargaining position in the search for agreement on new gold parities. Financiers close to the French situation felt, however, that the theory rested on very flimsy foundation. France, as has already been said in this column, will lead the fight for currency stabilization. Having devalued its currency just before the slump by four-fifths, it is not anxious to effect another devaluation, and is even more anxious to uphold the gold standard so that other countries will be attracted back to it. At present, contrary to report, Paris is still holding on to its swollen gold supplies, the total stock being only slightly changed since March 3.

H. B. E.

Investment Trust Prices At New Highs for Year

NEW YORK, June 12—The investment trust average compiled by Allied-Distributors, Inc. registered a new high record for the current year to date, with the leverage group registering a gain of 92 per cent compared with the average prevailing on Jan. 1, 1931, whereas during the same period the general stock market average registered a gain of only 28 per cent.

The average for the common stocks of the five leading management trusts, influenced by the leverage factor, stood at 19.22 as of June 9, compared with the average of 18.88 on June 2, an increase of 1.8 per cent. The low for the current year to date was 8.22 on March 31.

The average of the non-leverage stocks stood at 14.83 as of the close June 9, compared with 15.14 at the close on June 2, a decrease of 2.0 per cent. The average of the mutual funds closed at 10.84 compared with 10.58 on June 2, an increase of 2.4 per cent.

Rand Gold Output

LONDON, June 12—Rand gold production was 944,000 fine ounces in May, compared with 895,000 in April and 963,000 in May, 1932.

Need for Trade Associations To Formulate Plans

Accountants Say Industry Must Get Full Data for Code of Practices

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 12—If trade associations are to enlist the full moral and financial support which they deserve from members of their industries, they must have a definite program of action to propose to their industries, says Ernst and Ernst, accountants. The firm suggests the following preliminary steps:

1. Appoint a committee (the smaller the better) with full powers to formulate a "code of fair competition" and to recommend a form of organization suitable for the administration of a trade association in carrying out and conforming to the provisions of this code; and to perform other well-recognized association functions.

2. The code should be a reflection of what the membership considers the essential elements of fair competition in the industry. Before an industry can help itself, it must know itself.

This self-knowledge can be accomplished best through a questionnaire to the members, calling for a summary of the operating conditions which now prevail, with suggestions as to the form which the code should take and the restrictions and limits which should be imposed.

Wages and Labor

(3) This questionnaire should call for complete information with respect to hours of employment, and the minimum wages paid for the various trade and classes of labor employed, and suggestions covering uniform practices as to hours of labor and minimum wages.

(4) The questionnaire should solicit information as to unfair competitive practices, and suggestions as to how to curb them. Typical questionable practices relate to: Term of payment; selling below cost; price cutting; price discrimination; secret rebates; allowances, commissions, discounts; false invoicing; guarantees against price decline; revision of bids after original submission; trade-in allowances; freight absorption; consigned goods; free goods; returned goods; dumping of products; guarantees on performance and repairs; commercial bribery; limitations on customers' specifications; uniformity of contracts; misrepresentation; mislabeling; misleading advertising, piracy of designs.

Fair Competition

(5) The questionnaire also should call for information as to the capacity of the present operating plants in the industry and the rate of capacity at which a plant has operated over a period of several years to date. This may be expressed in terms of dollar volume, units produced, man hours, machine hours, or whatever may be the most suitable medium for expressing capacity.

(6) Any code of fair competition must provide for consideration of the problem of fair prices for the products of the industry. The questionnaire, therefore, should call for information with respect to the policies and methods of cost accounting and determination of selling prices now prevailing in the industry, and thus provide data for the development of uniform cost accounting for the industry.

Market Value of Stocks Shows Sharp Increase

NEW YORK, June 12—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended June 10 was $13,394,542,875, an increase of $784,591,925, or 6.22 per cent, as compared with the market value of $12,609,950,950 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $6,305,853,375, indicating an increase during the year of $7,088,689,500 or 112.0 per cent.

Pittsburgh Reports Rapid Business Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsburgh, Penna., June 12

PITTSBURGH'S business is definitely leaving the red and moving into the black columns of the ledger, as revealed by railroad, coal and steel activities. For five successive weeks, carloadings in the central region of the Pennsylvania Railroad have passed the level of the same weeks last year.

The month of May showed a 15 per cent advance in loadings as compared with May, 1932, and the average daily carloadings for the first five days of this month were 5 per cent above the average for May.

Alaska and Hawaii Report Favorable Rise in Business

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 12—Extension of the business pick-up in this country to the United States territories of the Pacific is foreshadowed by favorable business reports from Hawaii and Alaska, according to the Bank of America, Pacific Coast branch banking institution.

In Alaska the improvement is noted in the salmon packing, copper and reindeer industries, and Hawaii is reacting favorably to improvement in the sugar and pineapple industries.

Advancing salmon prices, stimulated by increased demand and low inventories, indicate a more favorable outlook for the 1933 pack now under way than the industry has seen in several years.

The bank's survey also reports that, due to rising copper prices, the Alaskan copper industry shows encouraging signs of recovery.

Alaska's youngest enterprise, the reindeer industry, has felt the increase in commodity prices and the growing demand for hides.

Projected tariff adjustments and a continued rise in prices have already redounded to the benefit of the vast Hawaiian sugar industry, normally accounting for approximately $50,000,000 of the island's annual income.

Coöpartive efforts on the part of Hawaiian pineapple growers together with an increased demand point to a more favorable outlook this year for this second industry, which has an average annual value of more than $30,000,000.

Pittsburgh Coal Co. Reopens Five Mines

PITTSBURGH, June 12 — Pittsburgh Coal Company has reopened five mines in Pittsburgh district, giving employment to about 800 men and increasing working time for the others. One of these mines has been idle since 1925.

President Morrow stated operations are at 80 per cent and the company will build a new towboat to take care of increased operations. Increased industrial demand and heavier lake shipments are credited as major factors in upturn of the industry.

Business Gains At Chicago Are Well Sustained

Buying of More Expensive Articles Features Retail Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 12 — Business gains of recent weeks in both wholesale and retail lines were sustained here last week, while operations at local steel mills continued to expand, building permits displayed a slight rise, and electric power output made the biggest gain in three years, according to the weekly business conditions report of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Chief among the new trends in retail activity was the strong demand on the part of the buyers for semi-luxuries and more costly items, the report said. Expensive house furnishings, electric refrigerators and out-of-season apparel items such as women's mink coats sold unusually well.

"There was also the usual heavy demand for summer items, and gains, as a whole, were spread more evenly throughout the various departments in the stores," it continued. "Business at wholesale continued to expand, with orders for fall delivery noticeably in excess of last year.

"Steel activity reached 47 per cent of capacity, and rose above the 1931 trend," according to officials. Automobile steel specifications continued at a high level, and prospects for further business in this line were strong. The railroads are also beginning to contribute additional support with purchases of box cars, rails and bridge work.

There have been several price advances in the iron and steel fields, and a 10 per cent wage increase for steel workers, effective July 1, is now under discussion."

Rich Columbian Marble Deposits Discovered

MANIZALES, Colombia—Discovery of rich marble deposits in several regions of the State of Caldas is expected to contribute still further toward development of the Colombian republic's marble-quarrying industry, which now employs several thousand workers.

In coöperation with the Ministry of Public Works, the State Government of Caldas is contemplating a contract to increase the use of marble in Colombia by specifying that all public buildings and civic and decorative work be constructed of this material.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Modern Sculptors at Harvard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN NO other art is the divergence between the good and the mediocre so sharp as it is in sculpture. One need take but a few steps at any moment to see the average; to encounter the best travel and expenditure of energy are often required. Sculpture of the unimportant variety is comparatively easy to shape with some patience and a degree of schooling. It is not far removed, in fact, from child's play in clay, mud and sand. Progress is made quickly by those with apt fingers and a gift for observing measures and shapes. One may be taught to fix the ears in proper relation to the skull, to convey movement to the limbs, to impart a certain grace to the bodily contours. One may even be taught to execute a portrait which catches a particular style and reveals a personality. All this may be accomplished by a craftsman, and he may continue through life convinced he is a sculptor of significance. Yet never in the course of daily work will be emerge far beyond the encumbrance of the material, the dictation of the eye and calipers, and perceive a vision of genuinely plastic qualities which give distinction and refinement and expression to the art.

A superb display has been assembled at the Fogg Museum of Art at Harvard University from the best of American collections. The works are by Americans and Europeans, all well known and signalized. Their names have been subjects for monographs, titles for chapters in the history of sculpture; some have been instrumental in revolutionary changes; one or two habitually evoke caustic criticism. Individually they represent the leaders of various new movements; in the group they establish the level of accomplishment in the sculptural art of the western world in the first third of the twentieth century.

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Sculpture, more than painting, needed to be forced out of the paths of a suave tradition which had carried on easily after the Renaissance. While it was a medium used to enhance ecclesiastical architecture and to embody exalted symbols, impressive works were made. When it became a mere instrument of flattery to self-centered individuals, a capricious decorative device, something pretty and ornamental for fine salons and formal gardens, it lost its hold. The emotional fiber weakened, the function became shallow; it turned into a sleek, frivolous, playful art. Sculptors of prerevolutionary days were making manikins, not people; they were portraying garments and coiffures and overgraceful movements. They did not stir the onlooker; they pleased or flattered him. Even the forced vehemence which inspirited the grand manner of Michelangelo and elaborated upon theatrical effects disappeared, and an effete craft replaced it.

We do not yet appreciate how wholesome were the changes wrought in the nineteenth century. The painters shook the pictorial art at its very foundation, turned it topsyturvy, and flew in the face of every tradition. The same ambition which propelled them toward change induced the revolutionary spirit in sculptors. Rodin was one to shatter molds; he was unreserved, poetic, lawless. His compositions, with all their tautness of muscle and contorted posturing, however, are still glossed over with romance. Like Millet he maintained an appropriate distance from realism. And yet Rodin had vitality, animation, energy. He may have been too facile for the art, since sculpture seems to gain force from the immense energy expended upon it. Though it is a question whether the Impressionistic mode of Rodin, in which surfaces gave an illusion of light and movement, is the best sculptural technique, he was nevertheless a craftsman of great consequence. Impressionism, with its rough, undone surfaces, with its license granted to imperfection and crudity, produced many uncouth works, we all agree. On the other hand, it set sculptors thinking upon the matter of dynamics. As in painting, the next step was toward the fully plastic. Impressionism was an irritant to sculptors who considered three-dimensional form, as it existed in space, the most important consideration.

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At the Harvard display we may examine sculptures representing the two extremes: those who are preoccupied with form and design as contrived in three-dimensional space, and those who treat the hard material as though it must tremble with motion, highly expressive and quick to rouse the onlooker. Antoine Bourdelle and Jacob Epstein, each in his way, may be found to belong to the latter group. Bourdelle would attenuate figures, accent lines, pit and flake a surface in order that its unevenness should convey an illusion of movement. Epstein has a number of ways of heightening an effect, either by manipulating the Impressionistic surface, or by deliberate distortion, or by exaggeration, say of the eye orbit, or the ear or the shoulder bone, or by a grim stylization inspired by primitive sources. Here at Harvard there are two superb portraits; a mask of his wife, and a Senegalese woman. By contrivance he establishes firmly an individual of whom we are strikingly aware. Epstein is only one of a large number of modern artists who can see something very stirring artistically in what is considered clumsy, and crude. Certainly they have widened the horizon for the art and displayed great courage. No doubt—this has happened already—time will tone down the exaggerated elements.

Other contributions which depend upon the dramatic and the literary value for effect are figurines by the famous Frenchmen, Edgar Degas and Honoré Daumier. Neither was a sculptor, both modeled. It is interesting to find the greater painters bothered so much about plastic considerations that they turn momentarily to modeling to find out how to achieve an effect. It is paradoxical to find that a figure by Renoir in this collection has less plasticity than any of his painted portrayals. His hand modeled more graphically in terms of light and color and the abruptly applied brush stroke.

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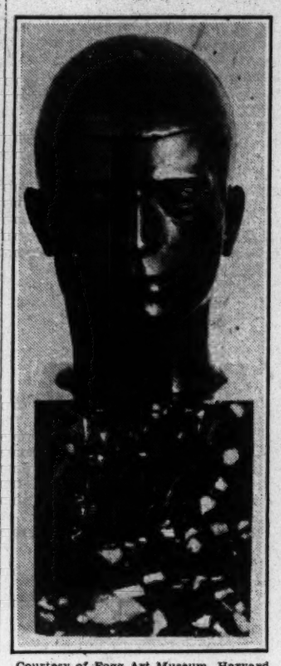
For those interested more strictly in sculpture as an art of the round, other exhibits undoubtedly offer more pleasure. Of the two extremes of dynamic and static, the latter probably offers more difficulties, because the artist leans on fewer and more abstract devices to gain an effect. Sculptors like Aristide Maillol have cut clear of all theatrical means; they do not distort, roughen surfaces, accent, but rather diminish all their means to powerful simplicity. The design comes from the relation of larger masses to smaller ones, from the sequences of contours, from the careful placing of the figure. Tranquility takes the place of excitement, repose is preferred to movement. There is a sense of permanence, of timelessness. It contrasts with the transitory character of the sculptors of the other group. Maillol, too, prefers the heavier, more earthy type, another reaction against the over-gracefulness of the old tradition. For him sculpture is monumental, architectural; the stone is hard, the metal imperishable; the subject should be treated so that it suits the properties of the medium. Sculptors of the frivolous variety had come to think that sculpture was a kind of porcelain or paste.

Gaston Lachaise has held his own on this side of the Atlantic, working independently and abandoning all influences. Here there may be seen a portrait in which a woman's features are generalized in Oriental manner.

In the midst of these varied works, one is likely to lose one's bearings, for such differing temperaments and purposes require different moods on our part. The critical onlooker cannot help taking sides, preferring one group to another. It is one of the exactions of our times that we must be able to lend ourselves to different viewpoints, though if we manage to maintain a balance, our pleasure in such arts as these is increased greatly. Curious that within a short span of years, say 50, as many styles have flourished as have developed over the entire history of art. If we have a fairly good knowledge of art history and have been appreciative of the accomplishments of the great art epochs, we are certainly equipped to face such a mixture, and enjoy it.

DOROTHY ADLOW.



Courtesy of Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

"The Bomb Thrower," by Maurice Sterne.

'Peace Palace'

By E. C. SHERBURNE

White Plains, N. Y.

HERBERT J. BIBERMAN presents, as the first production of his summer season at Westchester County Center, "Peace Palace," a play in eight scenes by Emil Ludwig, adapted from his "Versailles" by John W. Gassner; beginning June 5, 1933. Staged by Mr. Biberman. Settings by Dean Dietrich. Principals in the cast:

Georges Clemeceau	Claude Rains
Mandel	Otis Sheridan
David Lloyd George	A. P. Kaye
Marshal Ferdinand Foch	Juan de la Cruz
Woodrow Wilson	Richard Hale
Vittorio Orlando	Frank Tweddell
Makino	H. L. Donsu
General Jan Smuts	Edward Fielding
W. F. Massey	Charles E. Douglas
William Morris Hughes	Victor Beecroft
Ignace Jan Paderewski	Henry Warwick
Arthur Balfour	J. W. Austin
Colonel Edward M. House	William H. Lynn
General Tasker Bliss	Erskine Sanford
Fridtjof Nansen	Montagu Love
Sir Basil Zacharoff	St. Clair Bayfield
Secretary to Wilson	Ralph Beech
Mrs. Wilson	Mary Morris

From the dramatization of the Peace Conference concluded in 1919, there issue three central figures, a Clemenceau that is a realist, a Lloyd George that is an opportunist and a Woodrow Wilson that is an idealist. Of the three only Clemenceau, with his indomitable "It is for France!", seems more than an ironical interpretation, for Lloyd George becomes a cartoon and Wilson a caricature. We are shown French and British diplomacy in agreement to swing the peace to the best that can be managed, by means of mutual adjustment, for the interests of France and England, maintaining through all their private recriminations the balance of power that rests with them. Finally Wilson is shown accepting the "war guilt" clause, insisted upon by Clemenceau, as the price for the acceptance of his League of Nations proposals and of what academically remains of the "Fourteen Points."

Yet with a Lloyd George who seems too insistently a figure of fun and a Wilson who is a constant phrase-maker, the play has large qualities because of its lively play of ideas around the vividly designed character of Clemenceau, which takes on added force from the completeness of Mr. Claude Rains's realization of the part. He has caught the very aspect of the man, the forward-thrust head, the small, glittering, red-rimmed eyes, the arms which seem to swing idly from the set shoulders. But more than this, Mr. Rains seems to have entered into the mentality of the "Tiger," and stayed there.

⁂

With what relish for the realism of Clemenceau does Mr. Rains play him, hearty in his skepticism of all romantic attitudes in ordinary human contacts and of the maneuvers of statesmanship alike, "Greek Frenchman" that he is. How he rages against a conference that has 52 objectives, where the war had but one. He cheerfully accepts any program "on principle" for the sake of getting to the real business in hand. There was a gusto in this Clemenceau's encounters with Lloyd George that reached its top note in the scene in which the "Tiger," resting in bed after receiving a would-be assassin's bullet, has his way in the matter of safeguarding France at the Rhine. Mr. Rains made one believe in Clemenceau's implacability in the ultimatum to Wilson, snatching the paper from beneath the President's signature with all the detachment of a servant about the business of serving his master, France.

Mr. A. P. Kaye, aided by a happy makeup and a pervading unctuousness, projected Ludwig's full-blown lampoon of Lloyd George to steady smiles and frequent laughter in the audience. Mr. Richard Hale, with a face that has little resemblance to Wilson's, and with none of the hirsute aids enjoyed by many of the other portrayers of historical personages in the play, seemed unable to break through an academic abstraction with the humanizing the part needed to make it live. Otherwise played, and with a few wide gaps cut in the train of rhetorical periods with which the part is overwritten, it is possible that the character might come to belief.

Surely there is power in Wilson's closing scene, as designed by Ludwig, in which the disappointed man tells his wife, come to comfort him, that his ideas of rule of the people, by the people, will need for their execution a Titan's hand Startling is the prophecy of the rebirth of Prussianism after Germany shall have recovered from exhaustion. Enormously dramatic is the introduction of the news about the sinking of ships in the Scapa Flow, with its accompanying disturbance of the chessmen with which the statesmen are playing so self-assuredly.

⁂

The author has turned Paderewski from a patriot into a beggar for plums at the table of the imperfect peace, smirking as he leads out a train of lady idol-worshipers to hear him play Chopin. The Indian delegate, acceptably enough in an ironical study, asks only for the freedom of his country. Vittorio Orlando is little more than one of the many spokesmen for the acquirement of spoils by their nations, and the Japanese representative blandly asks for a slice of China. Nansen, as projected massively by Mr. Montagu Love, brings stirringly the outside world into the hall of mirrors with his demand for the food immediately needed by Germany. The first to subscribe is Zacharoff, head of the international munitions trust.

Throughout the action a high grill stands across the whole width of the stage. Leaves of this grill are folded back to disclose, as wanted, Clemenceau's bedroom on the left, Wilson's conference room on the right and the Peace Conference room in the center. These scenes, in use, are pushed forward on rollers to bring them near the audience.

The play begins and ends upon an expressinistic note, with a crowd deployed along the grill making isolated comments upon the arrival and departure of the delegates, and upon the turns of events. Last comes the ironical episode of the delegates of the nations rushing to Zacharoff, each clamoring that his country's orders shall be served first. One left the theater with a feeling that Ludwig had wrought largely in bringing into the compass of a stage play motives with which are bound up the destinies of nations; that it was an achievement to have crystallized a theme out of such a mass of material.

Mr. Goldman Takes the Stand

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

FAR advanced, Mr. Edwin Franko Goldman finds the cause of band music wherever he has gone visting as conductor. He has traveled widely, too, directing organizations of performers and meeting audiences. "Away ahead of New York," were his words, when he spoke of communities to the westward and talked of his appearances in them. "People in the cities to which I have been invited," he went on to say, "cultivate the band more enthusiastically and foster the art of wind-instrument playing more devotedly than we do. They support, one way and another, a larger number of bands; and they get up, first and last, a greater variety of concerts.

"If we were to note well what is happening, we should see that we lag a long distance behind. We should find that we have comparatively few bands, and that only a small proportion of the musically inclined among us wants to participate in band activity. We prefer, as listeners, something else than a wood and brass ensemble; and when it comes to studying, we had rather give our attention to something else than a trumpet or an oboe. But in the West"—and Mr. Godman told how matters stand artisticaly and educationally in towns where he has been asked to take the baton temporarily and present a program; told how keen the interest is in places where the school authorities allow pupils credit for their musical work, and where they permit regular school time to be assigned for practice.

⁂

He proved his contention beyond any chance of dispute; and yet he talked, as the interviewer looked at the situation, beside the point, since he made no mention whatever of the Goldman Band, which presently opens the sixteenth season of the Daniel Guggenheim Memorial Concerts on the Mall of Central Park. In a manner, though, his remarks were relevant. For why has Mr. Goldman been summoned to so many quarters of the country to illustrate his ideas of band leading, and to display his gifts and powers as an interpreter of band music? Simply, methinks, because he directs here every summer one of the most remarkable assemblages of instrumentalists that has ever been instituted in the United States. Not but that every executant of Mr. Goldman's has his equal, and possibly his superior, somewhere else; and not but that other conductors overtop Mr. Goldman's achievements in certain particulars. Still, the Goldman Band, playing before an open-air public since 1918, the membership remaining as constant and unchanged as membership can, has attained a mark, acquired a feature, assumed a quality and developed a character that make it—well, let us say somewhat preeminent.

Unless that is true, we had better give up diligence and disinterestedness in music altogether, and trust to the spur of the moment and self-assertion. Spur of the moment, indeed! Why, Mr. Goldman, in spite of his alert and energetic looks, has a strange habit of not acting upon immediate thought until long afterward. With him, the present time, the actual now, may be five seasons ago. He puts into effect in 1933 ideas which he conceived perhaps in 1928. Let him remark, forsooth, on New York's being behindhand; no one, on his own evidence, helps more to make it so than he himself.

⁂

Hold back good and hard, and you will fetch yourself up at the head of the procession, seems to be his notion. To cite a detail in arrangements just completed, the concerts opening in the Shell at Central Park on June 19 and in the bandstand on the campus of New York University the following night, will go exactly according to printed schedule, unbroken by performance of applause pieces. In other words, it's good-by to the encore. The program will be played through, number by number, as the leaflet given out by the ushers and attendants indicates. After the concert, if the audience earnestly desires a repetition of something, or hankers after some march tunes, it will have its wishes gratified.

"I have wanted to do this," Mr. Goldman explained, "for years. People come, I am sure, to hear what we have prepared. Have I not spent half my winter sorting works and getting the right kind of compositions together? I cannot see why all my own efforts should be spoiled and why the players' rehearsing should be put to nought by interruptions. If enthusiasm warrants, let us have light music at the end; but let us go through with the serious part of the night's doings in prescribed and regular order. I trust the public will be as pleased as it was before; in fact I believe it will be better pleased than it was under the old mode of action."

The crowds are large. They equal the population of a city every evening. Widen the acoustic range of the concerts, then, by amplifiers?

Not Mr. Goldman! "Let the band sound," he said, "as far as it can, in the broad out-of-doors. Let us have the tone of the instruments in its natural richness and beauty."

Contemporary Woodcuts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

SOMETHING emotional. May we not look for that, rather than technical display, in a collection of pictures? For the work that cries out, "See how cleverly I am made," too often leaves one cold. Rather are we captivated by the painting or print that blends design so inextricably with idea that only after selective scrutiny does it become possible to separate the how of execution from the what of theme. From the prints in the First Annual Exhibition of Contemporary Woodcuts, now being held at the Brooklyn Museum, an emotion so often exhales that it would seem certain that this quality was somewhere in back of the thoughts of the members of the Woodcut Society, who selected them.

One of the strongest designs in the show is perhaps the simplest, just the mass of a worker at the top of a telegraph pole, "The Lineman," by Miss Jessiejo Eckford, with the tops of a tree and a house to give the figure a place in the air. "Coxcombs," by Mr. Birger Sandzen, and his "Kansas Sunflowers" make no effort to capture textures imitatively, and there comes a gain in force through concentration upon form and movement, the qualities that clearly affected the artist.

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Lyricism is definitely implied in Mr. Thomas W. Nason's "Leaning Silo," with the finely engraved lines suiting the nuances of the fading light of day in a farmyard. The play of bright sunshine as it falls through a tree in irregular patches upon the side of a house and on the ground are conveyed sparklingly by Mr. Donald F. Witherstine in "Glimpse of Provincetown." An effect akin to Mr. Robert Frost's pastoral verse embues the whole of the langorous rural vista in Mr. J. J. Lankes's "Main Street, Troutdale, Va." An urban relative to this picture is Mr. H. Glintemkamp's "Manhattan Backyards," with its ingenious use of the rungs of a steel fire escape to bind together the whole view of old city houses against a skyscraper in the distance.

Of well-considered pictorial intent is Miss Clare Leighton's "Limbing," with its brilliant assemblage of light and dark areas and its harmonies of large, ascending, swirling rhythms in a logging subject. In "Million Dollar Bridge," Miss Dorothy Hay defines for us the sprightly patterns of the component forms in a great arch and in the tall-chimneyed factory seen beyond. Movement epitomized in a stride that involves full extensions of arms and legs in Miss Helen West Heller's "East Wind" is exhilarating in its organized effect. There is flow of mounting forms in Mr. John F. Greenwood's "Pen-y-Ghent," and a lively grouping of shining areas of darting circus action in "Under the Big Top," by Mr. Richard Zoellner.

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Zest for primitive ways runs through the whole of Mr. Ray Bethers's "Taxco," with its adobe houses leaning at odd angles, and the deep casements cutting relieving shadows in the hot sunshine. Miss Anne Anderson, in "A Tree," keeps the great trunk and its decoration of heavy foliage the center of interest with a few figures and scattered houses in the middle distance for lightening values. In "Deep Blue," by Mr. Richardson Rome, there is a captivating procession of light ripples that advance only to disperse in the dark foreground of a vista of deep cove amid stone hills. Miss Grace Arnold Albes in "Cyclamen" delights in the lacy leaf markings and in the butterfly blossoms.

"Advancing," by Miss Edith L. Hoile, conveys the swiftness of horses at the gallop toward the observer, with the very lines of the ground adding to the effect of pace as they stream away from the eye. "The Riding Light," by Mr. Tod Lindenmuth, is a happy use of color in its silhouette of dark blue against a lighter greenish-blue background in a harbor scene, showing fishermen's schooners at night.

E. C. S.

Mr. Klein and the 'Golden Age'

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

HOW often has one wished that history, particularly musical history, were sometimes written backwards! The reader would then be led gently and reasonably to the past, instead of being suddenly pitched into it, as he is by the historian who has to leap backward in order to approach the present. It is true that in "The Golden Age of Opera" (London: Routledge. 10s. 6d. net) Mr. Herman Klein reverts only to what is known as the Victorian Era, which, he claims, coincided in both date and length with the richest and most productive period in the history of opera. But the musical world to which he first introduces his reader will seem strangely alien, except perhaps to those who, like the present reviewer, can retrace their steps to the latter part of the period which ended in the fateful summer of 1914. Mr. Klein himself has played his part in the musical scene since 1870, the year with which his book begins. Since then music has moved with such rapidity to new conquests of sound that today, to those who knew it, even the Edwardian Era seems incredibly remote.

Mr. Klein, being, apart from his critical activities, a famous teacher of singing and a connoisseur of the voice, naturally gives much of his space to the "stars" who then sang together and fought with each other in their courses of "grand opera" seasons. Perhaps a more accurate title for his book would have been "The Golden Age of Singing." Even in 1890 Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, then a musical critic, protested that it was still possible "to follow a whole season attentively without meeting with any convicing evidence of even a superficial knowledge of the stories told in the operas on the part of singer, stage-manager, scene-painter or anyone else in the house. . . ."

⁂

Ensemble, in the modern sense, simply did not exist. Several orchestras scraped and blew their way perfunctorily through scores, often led by conductors who themselves needed conducting. All was not by any means beautiful in the garden of the Golden Age of Opera. But provided the leading rôles were beautifully sung, only a few exacting people like Mr. Shaw worried about anything else. The Golden Age of orchestral virtuosity and the stage of Diaghileff had yet to dawn. The invasion of German opera, however, gradually tightened musical discipline, although to this day the dire tradition of the Bayreuth school of scenery, costumes and lighting still finds a last stronghold at Covent Garden.

But there were great singers in those days and perhaps it was easier for managements to be less frightened when the novelties of Wagner, Verdi and Puccini could be trusted to make their auditoriums glitter with diamonds. It might, indeed, be termed the Diamond Age of Opera. One recalls that even operatic arias were then published under the title of "Vocal Gems." Mr. Klein tells us that Patti, not to be out-sparkled by her audience, once appeared in the Ball Scene of "La Traviata" wearing hundreds of large diamonds, valued at £200,000. Gounod evidently knew his audience when he wrote the famous "Jewel Song."

⁂

Every reader will share Mr. Klein's regret that the invention of the microphone did not come earlier. As he says, "the singers whose names have appeared in these pages might have left behind more tangible evidence of their great gifts than can be conveyed in the printed page!" This, of course, makes his deeply interesting record of a wonderful period of singing all the more valuable. But although he has Busoni with him as a fellow champion of "poor" Saint-Saëns, many will disagree with his opinion that "much of the persistent onslaught was due to a stupid, mistaken belief that the achievements of this illustrious Frenchman, this many-sided master of classical forms, was going to be submerged beneath the advancing wave of an unclean, unhealthy modernism, a vicious caricature of true music." Mr. Klein's warm-hearted indignation—which, apparently, has slightly damaged the grammar of that sentence—subsides with the singular statement: "Well, the wave has now passed, and the full-freighted barque 'Camille Saint-Saëns' still rides gaily o'er the surface of the waters."

⁂

The particular work which Mr. Klein defends is an oratorio called "The Promised Land." It was performed at the Gloucester Festival in 1913 and the present reviewer must plead guilty to participating in the critical "onslaught." But the "advancing wave" of modernism—with or without adjectives—had nothing to do with it. Perhaps one may quote from the criticism which appeared on this page: "'The Promised Land' turned out to be a work of desolating dullness, and it is certain that if the Children of Israel had had the same ideal of the Promised Land as M. Saint-Saëns they would never have persevered for 40 years in the wilderness." Even after nearly 20 years one has to stifle a yawn at the memory of that afternoon. Knowing Mr. Klein, one cannot doubt the sincerity of his admiration; which only goes to show that the cause of one critic's boredom may be that of another critic's delight. Perhaps, as an old admirer and colleague, one may with a certain friendly malice, venture to congratulate Mr. Klein on the fact that for him, at least, the wave of horrid modernism has now passed out of sight and, what is more important, of hearing.

The new play at the Malvern Festival this year will be "A Sleeping Clergyman," by James Bridie, author of "The Anatomist," "Tobias and the Angel" and "Jonah and the Whale." The festival company will include Miss Dorice Fordred, Mr. Ernest Thesiger and Mr. Evelyn Roberts.

Readjustments in the Films

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

MOTION - PICTURE producers, through their connections with theater chains, are now in show business, says Mr. Conrad Nagel. During his recent visit in New York Mr. Nagel talked with a caller about Hollywood activities and about the film outlook generally. He made it clear that the present product of the studios is neither silent film nor stage play but some nondescript blending of both. The present difficulties in motion-picture production are not peculiar to that industry All industries are working out of parallel conditions that resulted from overexpansion during the boom period that ended in 1929. There was something too much of everything in those days, and the only reason there were not five gas stations at crossroad points was that there were only four corners.

Part of the shrinkage that the films along with other industries are undergoing has to with the reduction of costs of distribution. The manufacturing of films has steadily shown a profit which in turn was absorbed by losing theater properties where production and distribution activities were parts of one big company. The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer company has been one of the least affected because its producing organization is independent of the Loew theaters which provide distribution to this company's product.

⁂

Necessity of keeping the theater chains in operation, Mr. Nagel went on, has resulted in placing an impossible burden upon the production end, with the demand upon a company for 52 or more feature films a year. That number there must be, whether they are as good as could be desired or not. The chances are against a first-rate production, resulting from such an arbitrary demand for quantity.

To go with this system there are two types of directors, one who must take his time about his work and shoot one to three scenes in a forenoon, or perhaps shoot one because he is unable to bring things to the sort of artistic quality that satisfies him. Such a director is Mr. Sidney Franklin, who will not begin work until he has a completed script. The other type of director fits nicely into the present producing method, shooting his scheduled number of scenes in a day and finishing within the time limit set in the budget. The quality of his work is acceptable, and even good box office, but it is the other sort of director who maintains the prestige of the industry, and who helps to pull back patrons who drift away from the films because of weariness with the repetitions of types of stories that are overdone.

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Mr. Nagel smiled over the story in a trade paper about the demand that is going out in Hollywood for more leading men of the romantic type. Box office returns have not proved altogether satisfactory, when too much dependence is placed upon the lead who is rough-spoken and too violent in his behavior. The trouble is, that sort of thing may be overworked, Mr. Nagel explained. There is room in pictures for all sorts of characterizations, but when the trend runs too much to one kind the public naturally manifests a desire for variety.

For this reason he has enjoyed parts that took him out of the straight romantic leads for which he has so often been cast. Some of these rôles have even been character parts though theater goers are apt to remember only the more recent things that a player has done. Scattered along the way, during his decade of stage and film work, Mr. Nagel has appeared in quite a number of character parts. He likes them as a means of getting outside oneself in a rôle, and as a means of broadening one's work. For three years he made a picture, on the average, every three weeks.

⁂

Mr. Nagel sees a need for an adjustment of motion-picture exhibition to the methods of the automobile industry, with a larger realization of the need of establishing means for writing off obsolete theaters. Just as Mr. Henry Ford scrapped costly machinery built to produce the Model T, when he designed a new model that required new machinery for economical production, so the management of the obsolete houses that were designed for silent films should find a means of retiring them in favor of theaters built for the showing of sound films.

Most of the big film theaters are far too big. There is no such thing as a nuance in a speech amplified so that it may be heard the distance of a city block. Altogether satisfactory is a new type of film house such as the Warner Brothers' new theater in Los Angeles, designed for the exhibition of sound films at their best, which means a seating capacity of around 1300. Many people have never heard and seen a motion picture with sound projected under conditions that bring out all the values that are right there on the strip of celluloid.

The Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences, Mr. Nagel believes, will be an ever-growing influence for the betterment of every phase of the film industry. This organization, of which he was recently president, is now undergoing a realignment that will bring in a new group of officers, and an improved understanding of the need of cooperation is bound to come out of past experiences. The old suspicion that such an organization, representing all branches of film production, would inevitably be controlled by the producers is passing A recent experience in which the actors, writers and technicians voluntarily took salary cuts as a means of aiding the employers during the banking moratorium was proof of a new attitude of mutual confidence.

E. C. S.

'Bitter Sweet'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Louis Municipal Open Air Theater opened its fifteenth season with the English operetta, "Bitter Sweet," text and music by Mr. Noel Coward. It is announced that the first-night attendance record was broken; something like 12,500 persons crowded into the auditorium, and upward of 1500 were turned away.

"Bitter Sweet" was new to St. Louis. The music as a whole has the merit of freshness and spontaneity. It is not strikingly original, nor affectedly modern. The orchestration shows good craftsmanship. The use of the piano in the first act is well conceived. The composer often shows a wise restraint in subordinating the music where many composers would have projected gradiloquent, intrusive passages. The finales he treats with finesse, dramatizing them with a simplicity of means that puts to shame the usual formula of frenzied climaxes. For instance, at the close of the second act, where Carl Linden is vanquished in a duel, most musicians would have built up a large choral and orchestral comment, but the composer of "Bitter Sweet" achieves a climax of deep feeling by having a subordinate character in the scene who had loved the man give expression to a poignant, guttural wail. There are many scenes and passages in the work to praise and admire.

The mise en scène was gorgeously conceived, although contracted within the narrow limits of a revolving stage; "Bitter Sweet" is a play designed for the drawing-room, not the out-of-doors. The singing and dancing choruses are striking. The dancing reaches its summit of beauty in the person of Miss Rosemary Deering, première danseuse. The orchestra of 50 is worthy of praise. The new conductor is Mr. Oscar Bradley.

The company has never been better. Miss Marion Claire is the new star and her singing of the leading rôle was a triumph of effective acting and lovely singing. Mr. Allen Jones sang the part of Carl Linden. Mr. Leonard Ceeley and Miss Doris Patston are old favorites. The part of Manon was excellently done by Miss Hannah Toback. It is interesting to note that Miss Ethel Barrymore Colt is a member of the cast, playing the part of Harriet.

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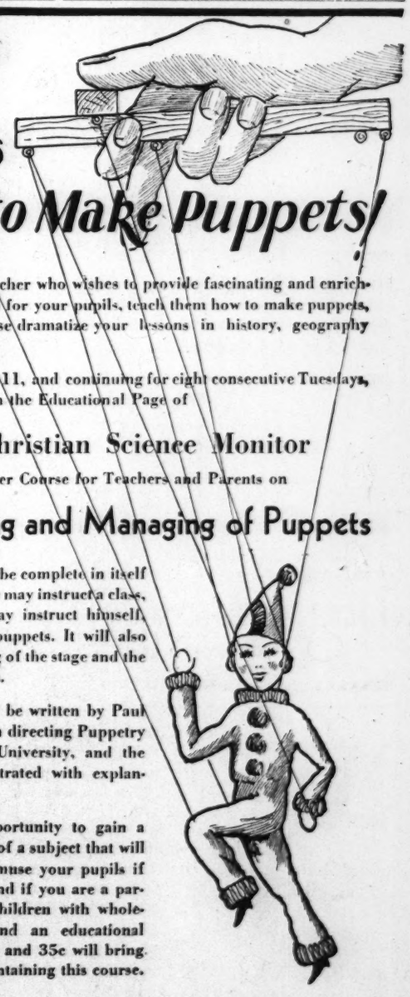

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Johnny Goodman Wins U. S. Open By One Stroke

Second Place Goes to Ralph Guldahl, St. Louis Professional Golfer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLENVIEW, Ill., June 12—John Goodman of the Omaha (Neb.) Field Club, who finished in a tie for fourteenth place a year ago, on Saturday won the open championship of the United States Golf Association at the North Shore Golf Club here. His total was 287 for 72 holes, compared to 302 last year. Gene Sarazen of New York, last year's winner with 286, on Saturday tied for twenty-sixth place with 303. Goodman, 23-year old amateur, was awarded a medal and the custody of the title trophy.

Second place, but first prize among the professionals, $1000, was captured by Ralph Guldahl, 21 years old, unattached, of St. Louis, Mo. He came from behind in a spectacular rush in the last 36 holes and failed to tie Goodman by the margin of a four-foot putt that, as thousands in the gallery craned their necks to see at the last green, stopped inches short. His total was 288.

When the final day's play began Goodman had a lead of six strokes over Guldahl, 141 to 147. Both trimmed par two strokes with cards of 70 for the morning round, and Goodman still enjoyed a six-stroke lead. The Omaha boy continued at the same pace for the first three holes of the final round, but he lost six strokes to par on the next six holes, turning with 39. Following him by half an hour, Guldahl gained four strokes by making the first nine in 35, one under par.

Coming home Goodman dropped another stroke on the fourteenth with a 5, recovered it with a birdie 4 on the fifteenth, and dropped one again with a 5 on the seventeenth. He played the eighteenth with a par 4, total 37. Guldahl followed him, reducing Goodman's lead to one stroke when he sank a birdie four on the twelfth. When the St. Louis pro holed a par 4 on the seventeenth, where the Omaha boy had taken 5, the score was even. All Guldahl needed to tie was a par 4 on the eighteenth.

At the eighteenth tee his drive sailed away perfectly, but his iron second curled to a trap at the right and short of the green. His third was a beautiful shot that came to rest four feet from the pin. Guldahl putted a trifle timidly and the ball stopped a couple of inches too soon. Goodman's claim to the championship was decided thereby.

For the four times around the course Goodman averaged a quarter of a stroke under par. His scores were 75—66—70—76. Guldahl's record was 76—71—70—71. Two strokes behind came Craig R. Wood of Deal, N. J., with 73—74—71—72, total 290, which took the $750 prize.

Walter C. Hagen of Detroit, winner in 1914 and 1919, provided some of the excitement of the final round. He tied the 6927-yard course record, set on Friday by Goodman, with a 66. This was entirely unexpected, in view of his previous scores, 73—76—77. Hagen's remarkable round, made with the aid of seven birdies and only one hole in a stroke more than par, drew much of the gallery from the leaders, although he had no chance to win. The recor card gave him a tie for fourth at 292 with Thomas D. Armour of Medinah C. C., Chicago, champion in 1927, who set the course record at 68 on Thursday. Armour's efforts for the tourney were 68—75—76—73. Hagen and Armour received $600 each in prize money.

Par out	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	3	4—36
Hagen out	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	2	4—32
Par in	4	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	4—36—72
Hagen in	4	4	4	2	4	4	3	5	4—34—66

The second best round of the day, 69, returned by Herman Barron of Port Chester, N. Y., was more or less unsung as he was far behind. It gave him a total of 297, tying for thirteenth place.

J. J. Farrell of Maranoneck, N. Y., champion in 1928, finished well down the list with 296. Nine strokes behind Farrell was Billy Burke of Greenwich, Conn., champion of 1931, with 305. T. Philip Perkins of Willoughby, Ohio, who finished second last year with 289, had 305. Robert A. Cruickshank of Richmond, Va., who tied Perkins for second last year, displayed 306.

Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., one of the favorites, discovered that an error in the card turned in by the scorer of his twosome credited him with one stroke less than he took. This disqualified him under U. S. G. A. rules. The summary:

Player	1st 36	2d 36	Tot
*John Goodman, Omaha, Neb.	141	146	287
Ralph Guldahl, St. Louis, Mo.	147	141	288
Craig R. Wood, Deal, N. J.	147	143	290
T. D. Armour, Chicago	143	149	292
W. C. Hagen, Detroit	149	143	292
Mortie Dutra, Royal Oak, Mich.	148	146	294
*Gus Moreland, Dallas, Texas	152	143	295
Olin A. Dutra, Brentwood	146	149	295
J. J. Farrell, Mamaroneck, N.Y.	152	144	296
Willie Coggin, San Mateo, Calif.	152	144	296
J. E. Kirkwood, Chicago	144	152	296
Clarence Clark, Bloomfield, N.J.	152	144	296
Al Watrous, Birmingham, Mich.	150	147	297
Herman Barron, Port Chester, N. Y.	154	143	297
Henry Ciuci, Flushing N. Y.	152	146	298
John Revolta, Menominee, Mich	149	149	298
*George Dawson, Chicago	152	147	299
Leo. H. Diegel, G. Pointe, Mich.	149	150	299
*L. H. Bolstad, St. Paul, Minn.	150	150	300
MacDonald Smith, Nashville	149	151	300
F. D. Shute, Manoa, Penna.	153	148	301
John Golden, Noroton, Conn	155	156	301
A. Hambrich, Zanesville, Ohio.	152	149	301
Abe G. Espinosa, Chicago	149	153	302
J. H. Smith, Oak Park, Ill.	151	151	302
Robert Crowley, Dedham, Mass.	150	153	303
Gene Sarazen, New York	151	152	303
Ky Laffoon, Denver, Colo.	152	151	303
A. Manero, Greensboro, N. C.	152	152	304
H. E. Cooper, Glen Ellyn, Ill.	154	150	304
Frank Walsh, Morton Grove, Ill.	152	152	304
Wm. Schwartz, St. Louis, Mo.	156	148	304
H. J. Kaiser, Racine, Wis	152	153	305
Robert Shave, Willoughby, Ohio	151	154	305
Walter Kozak, Flushing, N. Y.	153	153	305
Billy Burke, Greenwich, Conn.	152	153	305
J. E. Rodgers, Denver, Colo.	154	151	305
W. Klein, East Williston, N. Y.	155	150	305
T. P. Perkins, Willoughby, Ohio	148	157	305
F. S. Gallett, Wauwatosa, Wis.	152	154	306
Joe Belfore, Grosse Pointe, Mich	151	155	306
N. M. Creary, Albany, N. Y.	150	156	306
*J.N. Fischer, Fort Thomas, Ky.	155	153	308
R. A. Cruickshank, Richmond	151	157	308
C. Lacey, Great Neck, N. Y.	156	152	308
G. M. Smith, Lake Forest, Ill.	156	153	309
Joe Turnesa, Elmsford, N. J.	152	157	309
C. MacAndrew, Quincy, Mass.	155	154	309
John Kinder, Asbury Park, N. J.	156	153	309
J. Johnstone, Toronto, Ont.	153	157	310
*N. E. White, Los Angeles	153	157	310
Ray Schwartz, St. Louis	156	155	311
*Patrick Sawyer, Minneapolis, Minn.	154	157	311
C. E. Manning, Belleville, Pa.	152	160	312
Leslie Madison, Chandler, Ariz.	154	158	312
William Nellan, North Hills, Penna.	153	159	312
Harry Hampton, Chicago	155	158	313
*D. J. Armstrong, Aurora Ill.	152	162	314
Thomas Carny, Ravinia, Ill.	155	160	315
Robert MacDonald, Chicago	155	161	316
T. J. Harmon Jr., Montclair, N. J.	155	161	316
Ralph Beach, Pikesville, Md.	154	163	317
*Wilford Wherle, Racine, Wis.	156	166	322
*E. F. Loeffler Jr., Oakmont, Penna.	156	166	322
Robert Randall, Cleveland, Ohio	156	170	326

*Amateurs.

The foregoing qualified for next year's tourney. Other scores:

H. J. Kaiser, Racine, Wis	152	153	305
Robert Shave, Willoughby, Ohio	151	154	305
Walter Kozak, Flushing, N. Y.	153	153	305
Billy Burke, Greenwich, Conn.	152	153	305
J. E. Rodgers, Denver, Colo.	154	151	305
W. Klein, East Williston, N. Y.	155	150	305
T. P. Perkins, Willoughby, Ohio	148	157	305
F. S. Gallett, Wauwatosa, Wis.	152	154	306
Joe Belfore, Grosse Pointe, Mich	151	155	306
N. M. Creary, Albany, N. Y.	150	156	306
*J.N. Fischer, Fort Thomas, Ky.	155	153	308
R. A. Cruickshank, Richmond	151	157	308
C. Lacey, Great Neck, N. Y.	156	152	308
G. M. Smith, Lake Forest, Ill.	156	153	309
Joe Turnesa, Elmsford, N. J.	152	157	309
C. MacAndrew, Quincy, Mass.	155	154	309
John Kinder, Asbury Park, N. J.	156	153	309
J. Johnstone, Toronto, Ont.	153	157	310
*N. E. White, Los Angeles	153	157	310
Ray Schwartz, St. Louis	156	155	311
*Patrick Sawyer, Minneapolis, Minn.	154	157	311
C. E. Manning, Belleville, Pa.	152	160	312
Leslie Madison, Chandler, Ariz.	154	158	312
William Nellan, North Hills, Penna.	153	159	312
Harry Hampton, Chicago	155	158	313
*D. J. Armstrong, Aurora Ill.	152	162	314
Thomas Carny, Ravinia, Ill.	155	160	315
Robert MacDonald, Chicago	155	161	316
T. J. Harmon Jr., Montclair, N. J.	155	161	316
Ralph Beach, Pikesville, Md.	154	163	317
*Wilford Wherle, Racine, Wis.	156	166	322
*E. F. Loeffler Jr., Oakmont, Penna.	156	166	322
Robert Randall, Cleveland, Ohio	156	170	326

Burke on U. S. Golf Squad

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—Billy Burke, former United States open golf champion, last night was named to the tenth place on the American Ryder Cup team. The appointment, announced by George R. Jacobus, president of the Professional Golfers' Association, came as a surprise, particularly in view of Burke's failure to finish in the money in the 1933 open, concluded Saturday at Chicago. Burke scored 305 for the 72-hole jaunt and landed in a tie for thirty-third place. The P. G. A.'s failure to include Burke when the team was selected several months ago roused a storm of protest among his fellow pros, particularly Gene Sarazen. Nine members of the team were selected at that time with the tenth place left open for the winner of this year's open in the event he turned out to be a native-born professional not already named to the squad.

Japan Wins Series, 4 to 1

BERLIN, June 12 (AP)—Japan and Germany split the last two singles matches of their Davis Cup tennis series Saturday; the Japanese winning the round, 4 to 1. Jiro Sato hung up Japan's fourth successive victory, beating G. Jaenecke, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2, but Baron Gottfried von Cramm saved Germany from a shutout when he defeated Ryosuke Nunoi, 3—6, 6—2, 7—5, 5—7, 6—3. Germany, winner in the European zone last year, was eliminated Saturday when Sato and Nunoi defeated Baron Von Cramm and E. Nourney, 6—2, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1, for the third-straight Japanese victory in the five-match series. Sato and Nunoi defeated Baron von Cramm and Jaenecke, respectively, in the opening singles matches Friday.

Beck Wins St. George's Vase

SANDWICH, Eng., June 12 (CP)—John Beck of Sundridge Park Golf Club, Bromley, Saturday won the Royal St. George's Vase, with C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville of London, Ont., amateur golf champion of the United States, finishing well down in the list. Beck's aggregate for the 36 holes of the tourney was 151 strokes, compiled of rounds of 74 and 77. Somerville took an 83 on the incoming round, and his 76 on the second 18 was not good enough to put him near the top, his total of 159 being 8 strokes back of the winner. Jack Nash also of London, Ont., took an aggregate of 168. He played around with Somerville.

Combination Crew Race

The Harvard and Yale combination crews will row a formal race on Thursday evening at 6:30 Daylight Saving Time downstream over the upper two miles of the course on which the Yale and Harvard varsity crews will race on Friday. The crews at both colleges were organized and, following a conference at Giles Ferry, Conn., last night between Malcolm Farmer and William J. Bingham, directors of athletics at Yale and Harvard, respectively, were given permission to row this eve.

Campari Wins Auto Race

PARIS, June 12 (AP)—The Italian, Campari, driving a Maserati, won the nineteenth annual French Automobile Club race at 800 kilometers (300.3 miles), averaging 131.143 kilometers an hour. Campari took the lead from the Frenchman, Philippe Etancelin, on the last lap.

Bill Cummings Wins Race

DETROIT, June 12 (AP)—Bill Cummings of Indianapolis Saturday won the 100-mile A. A. A. sanctioned automobile race at the Michigan state fair grounds. Maury Rose of Dayton, Ohio, finished second. Lou Moore third and Deacon Lits fourth. Cummings averaged 73.9 miles per hour.

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Giants Pressed For First Place In Flag Battle

Pirates Gain in Race for National League Baseball Honors

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	29	18	.617
St. Louis	30	21	.588
Pittsburgh	29	21	.580
Chicago	28	25	.528
Cincinnati	25	26	.490
Brooklyn	20	26	.435
Boston	22	29	.431
Philadelphia	17	34	.333

Results June 10

Brooklyn 3, Boston 2.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 3.
New York 5, Philadelphia 2.
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 3.

Results June 11

Boston 6, Brooklyn 4.
Brooklyn 5, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 7, New York 5.
Pittsburgh 11, St. Louis 7.
Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 0.
Cincinnati 5, Chicago 4.
Chicago 9, Cincinnati 8.

One more week of competition in the National League baseball race has put an entirely different outlook on the situation. The New York Giants are in first place where they were seven days ago, but once during the week were forced out of the lead by those troublesome St. Louis Cardinals, who at present are in second place.

The Pittsburgh Pirates, considered a likely challenger to the champion Chicago Cubs, hit a slump for about 10 days and thereby dropped into third place, just ahead of the Cubs.

Those Giants who have done very well to stay at the top of the standing, playing as they have been without Travis Jackson and Manager Bill Terry most of the time. John Ryan is playing a brilliant game at shortstop in the absence of Jackson and is one of the real reasons why the Giants are up there. Instead of just two dependable pitchers, Manager Terry has worked his staff in such a manner that now it looks like one of the best in the league.

Although seeming to lack a pennant-winning attack, the Cardinals have an air-tight defense together with their well-rounded staff of pitchers. The club dropped a double-header to the Pirates yesterday but those Buccs were due to shake off their slump and it wouldn't have made much difference what team was their victim. That double victory yesterday put the Pirates right back in the thick of the battle. The Cubs have clung quite close to fourth place but haven't threatened the leaders to any great extent.

The Boston Braves took possession of sixth place at one time during the week but slipped back to seventh before the week-end arrived. Cincinnati shows flashes of power enough to stay at the top of the second division.

Toronto Scots Defeat Stix Team of St. Louis

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 12—Toronto Scots from Canada defeated the Stix, Baer and Fuller team from St. Louis in an international soccer football game, 2 to 1, at Soldier Field here yesterday. In the same arena the Swedish-Americans won the first of a three-game series for the Peel Cup, defeating the Sparta eleven 1 to 0. These games are part of a Century of Progress program.

Evenly matched especially for the first 25 minutes, the Canadian and United States champions put up a great contest in the field but were unable to make goals.

St. Louis was first to score, with William Gonsalves sending home a corner kick on a pass from Willie McLean. After 10 minutes of the second period the Scots tied the score. McManus counted the goal after assists by Phillips and Stevens. The second goal was the result of coöperation between Stevens, McManus and Graham, the latter heading the ball into the net when only five minutes were left to play. The summary:

Toronto Scots	St. Louis Stix
Graham, ol	or, McNab (captain)
Donald, il	ir, Gonsalves
Stevens, c	c, Neilson
McDonald, ir	il, Ron
McManus, or	ol, McLean
Weir, lh	rh, McPherson
Phillips, ch	ch, Watson
Sommers (captain), rh	lh, Hebberger
Nokes, lb	rb, Nolan
McAdams, rb	lb, Lehman
Wallace, g	g, La Barge

Score—Toronto Scots 2, St. Louis Stix 1. Goals—McManus and Graham for Toronto; Gonsalves for St. Louis.

Hall Wins N. E. Tennis Bowl

HARTFORD, Conn., June 12 (AP)—Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J., Saturday gained possession of his first challenge Cup, defeating Herbert L. Bowman of New York, in three sets, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4, to take from the Hartford Golf Club trophy case the New England championship tennis bowl. The victory gave Hall, who won New England championships in 1930 and 1932, permanent possession. Hall later took to the court with Fritz Mercur of Bethlehem, Penna., whom he defeated in the semifinal singles match, to defeat Lorenzo Nodarse and Arturo Randin, the fast, hard-stroking Cuban pair in three sets, 6—4, 6—2, 7—5, to bag the men's doubles championship. Margaret Cluett of Troy, N. Y., seeded No. 4, shattered the determined challenge of Elizabeth Gorham of Buffalo, N. Y., the slender, hard-hitting girl player who drove her way up from the unseeded lists to gain the championship bracket in straight sets, 10—8, 8—6. The women's singles finalists failed, however, to turn back Claire Smith of Pine Orchard, and Miss Stoddard of New York, the versatile women's double team, and were forced to accept defeat in the championship doubles match. The Smith-Stoddard scores were 1—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Kerrys Win Gaelic Game

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 12—In an international Gaelic football game at Soldier Field, the Kerrys of Ireland defeated an All-Star New York-Chicago combination, 22 to 9. The game was held as part of a Century of Progress program Saturday. The visitors were led by the scoring of Jerry Kinnerk, who put three balls in the net and three over the crossbar, totaling 12 points. Goldrick of New York was the offensive and defensive star of the home team.

New York Elects Three

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 12—The election of three sports captains at New York University was announced yesterday by Graduate Manager A. B. Nixon. Frank Maurer '34 will lead the baseball team. Charles A. Barnett '34 will lead the rifle team and Donald Hawley '34 will lead the tennis players.

Miss Gorczyca Wins 1 Up

ALBANY, Ga., June 12 (AP)—Aniela Gorczyca of Fort Worth, Texas, Saturday won the southern women's golf championship by defeating Mrs. Ben Fitzhugh of Vicksburg, Miss., 1 up in their 36-hole match.

Boston Regains Sears Cup With A 5—4 Victory

Defeats New York Players on Grass Courts of the Longwood C. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 12—Boston women's tennis team regained the Sears Cup on Saturday when it scored a close victory over the New York representatives, 5 to 4 on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. Boston has won the competition six times in seven starts. Dorrance H. Chase and Katherine Winthrop starred for the Boston team by winning two important singles matches and a doubles match as partners.

Sarah H. Palfrey was the only other Boston player winning a singles encounter. She defeated Eleanor Goss, New York's No. 1 player, 8—6, 6—3. Miss Palfrey teamed with her sister, Mrs. Arthur D. Hill Jr., the former Mianne Palfrey, in doubles and defeated Miss Goss and Mrs. Harry C. Brunie of New York, 6—2, 6—3.

Sears Cup Tennis—Singles

Sarah H. Palfrey, Boston, defeated Eleanor Goss, New York, 8—6, 6—3.
Dorrance H. Chase, Boston, defeated Norma Taubele, New York, 6—2, 1—6, 11—9.
Mrs. Harry C. Brunie, New York, defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Boston, 6—3, 6—1.
Katherine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, New York, 8—6, 6—2.
Mrs. Carolyn Swartz Hirsch, New York, defeated Virginia Ellis, Boston, 6—2, 6—1.
Carolyn Roberts, New York, defeated Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, 6—3, 6—0.

Doubles

Sarah H. Palfrey and Mrs. Arthur D. Hill Jr., Boston, defeated Eleanor Goss and Mrs. Harry C. Brunie, New York, 6—2, 6—3.
Dorrance H. Chase and Katherine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Mrs. Carolyn Swartz Hirsch and Norma Taubele, New York, 6—3, 7—5.
Mrs. Ary J. Lamme and Alice C. Francis, New York, defeated Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey and Mrs. George R. Harding, Boston, 6—4, 6—3.

Roslyn Poloists Win High-Goal Game, 10 to 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., June 12—The first of the high-goal polo tournaments of the season, the Third Westbury Challenge Cup series of the Meadowbrook Club, got under way yesterday, when the Roslyn four, with Cecil Smith, the Texan, as chief scorer, defeated Great Island, organized and captained by William Ziegler Jr., 10 to 5, on Cochran field, just back of the big stands used in international play.

The battle was close in the earlier of the six chukkers, now adopted for most of the tournaments, but the winners ran away at the finish with four goals in the final chukker. Smith scored five on the goals, with Gerald Balding the British internationalist, adding four more.

This match is in the first round, with the other high class teams getting into action during the week. The summary:

Third Westbury Challenge Polo Cup
First Round

Position	Roslyn	Great Island
No. 1	Cortlandt T. Hill	William Ziegler Jr.
No. 2	Cecil Smith	H. W. Williams
No. 3	Gerald Balding	Cyril R. Harrison
Back	John M. Schiff	J. T. Mather

Score—Roslyn 10, Great Island 5. Goals—Smith 5, Balding 4, Hill for Roslyn; Ziegler, Williams, Harrison, Mather, pony for Great Island. Referee—R. Allison. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

West Indian Cricket Team Scores 382 Runs

LONDON, June 12 (Canadian Press)—The West Indies cricket team scored 382 runs in the first innings of its match with Middlesex Saturday at Lord's, and had taken two Middlesex wickets for only 14 runs at the close of play.

The score:

West Indies—First Innings

Roach, c and b Peebles	49
Barrow, lbw Peebles	22
Headley, lbw Peebles	25
Martin, c Price; b Durston	23
Wiles, lbw Durston	17
Da Costa, run out	67
Grant, b Hearne	10
Merry, c Price; b Taylor	35
Valentine, not out	50
Martindale, b Durston	0
Griffith, c Peebles	62
Extras	13
Total	382

Middlesex—First Innings

Lee, b Martindale	3
Price, c Wiles; b Martindale	4
Hearne, not out	5
Extras	2
Total for two wickets	14

Australia Leads 2 to 0

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—Jack C. Crawford sent Australia away winging in its bid for the semifinal berth in the European zone of Davis Cup play Saturday when he defeated Virgil G. Kirby, veteran South African internationalist, 8—6, 6—1, 6—3, in the first match of their five-match series. Vivian B. McGrath, Australian boy prodigy, made it two victories for the day when he defeated C. J. J. Robbins, South Africa, 7—5, 6—4, 4—6, 10—8. Australia thus needed only one more victory to clinch the series and the right to meet Japan in the next round.

Mack Picks His Coaches

CHICAGO, June 12 (AP)—Eddie Collins, vice-president and general manager of the Boston Red Sox, and Arthur Fletcher, New York Yankees coach, have been chosen by Connie Mack to help him lead the American League All-Stars against the National League's picks at Comiskey Park July 6, in baseball's biggest game, President William Harridge of the junior circuit announced last night. Collins, who played for Mack's great athletes of 1910-14 and later with the Chicago White Sox as second baseman and manager, with Fletcher, a star shortstop with the New York Giants, will serve as coaches for the game.

Brinke Wins Golf Title

PHILADELPHIA, June 12 (AP)—Chris Brinke, former Detroit and Louisville star, Saturday won the Philadelphia amateur golf championship with a 6-and-5 victory over Harold Cross Jr. of Philadelphia, in the 36-hole final round on the Huntingdon Valley Country Club course. The erstwhile Kentucky and Detroit amateur champion stepped out to an overwhelming lead on the second 18 holes after finishing the first round 1 up.

Netmen May Visit Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, June 12 (AP)—On his arrival here from the United States Saturday night, Adriano Zappa, captain of the Argentine Davis Cup tennis team, said that a North American team probably would visit Argentina in November to compete in the national tennis championships.

Garrison Captain of Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 12—Ellis B. Garrison of Delmar, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Union College baseball team for next year. The election took place following an 11-to-8 victory of the varsity against the alumni in their annual baseball game.

College Lacrosse Result

Union 8, Alumni 8.

Tiger Polo Four Eliminates Eli In College Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., June 12—The champion polo team of Yale, with almost a complete new lineup this season, failed to maintain its record on Saturday when the first-round game against Princeton, on the Westchester Country Club field resulted in a victory for the Orange and Black riders by a score of 12 to 7. The winners conceded a handicap of two, under the new scale worked out this week for the event, but made it up in the first chukker, and, after holding the champions through the middle chukkers, swamped them in the last two to win easily.

Princeton developed a combination attack right from the start that was utterly lacking in the play of the champions. The winners played more roughly, however, and three of the Yale goals came as the result of free shots by J. H. Elkus '33, the back, only two goals being scored from scrimmage. One of these, however, was the best of the day, when a sharp angle shot by Lawrence A. Baldwin, '33, the Yale captain, went 40 yards and scraped between the posts.

While Raymond C. Firestone '33, the Princeton captain, was the high scorer for his team, it was the performance of John L. Kemmerer Jr. '33 at No. 1, that furnished the sensation, as he outrode everyone on the field with the gray he used in the second and fifth chukkers and was also of great assistance in the combination play with Firestone. The Princeton defense was also far more effective, clearing the goal mouth on many occasions when a Yale attack was close to scoring.

The winners will encounter Pennsylvania Military College in one semifinal on Wednesday, with Harvard meeting United States Military Academy earlier on the same afternoon, in the other semifinal. The summary:

National Intercollegiate Polo Championship
First Round

Princeton	Yale
No. 1—J. L. Kemmerer Jr. '33	N. H. Snow '34
No. 2—Raymond C. Firestone '33	L. A. Baldwin '33
No. 3—W. H. Sullivan '35	J. K. Secor '35
Back—M. S. Kemmerer '34	J. T. Elkus '33

Score—Princeton 12, Yale 7. Goals—Firestone 5, J. Kemmerer 4, Sullivan 2, M. Kemmerer for Princeton; Elkus 3, Baldwin, Secor, by handicap 2 for Yale. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

Yale Title Chance Is Ended by Tiger Nine

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	9	2	.818
Yale	6	3	.667
Dartmouth	5	4	.556
Harvard	4	4	.500
Pennsylvania	5	7	.417
Cornell	3	5	.375
Princeton	1	8	.111

Result June 10

Princeton 10, Yale 7.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 12—Before less than 1000 spectators here Saturday, Princeton's baseball team provided a decided upset and defeated Yale, only team in the league which had a chance to catch Columbia for the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League title, 10 to 7. The score was tied, 5 and 5, going into the ninth inning; but the Tigers staged a five-run rally and scored their only league victory of the season. The two teams play their second game of the series at Princeton next Saturday.

The Elis started their best pitcher, George F. Parker Jr. '34, who had not been defeated this season, having won seven contests. The Tigers used J. W. Samuels '34, but five hits for three runs in the second inning ended his work for the day and A. F. Kammer '34 finished. H. C. Borger Jr. '33, Princeton right fielder, hit safely in three times at bat. Charles P. Williamson '34 led the Eli attack with a double and triple. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Princeton	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	5	10	14	0
Yale	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	7	9	2

Batteries—Samuels, Kammer and Follansbee; G. Parker, Fitz, Rogers and Klein. Winning pitcher—Kammer. Losing pitcher—Parker. Umpires—Milton Schroeder and Ira Davis. Time—2h. 7m.

Harvard Crews Tried Against Time Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 12—Time trials for Harvard's varsity, junior varsity and freshman crews, Saturday, practically ended activity among the Harvard and Yale oarsmen here over the week-end. Yesterday both camps engaged in boating without oars for recreation. The Yale oarsmen did little except paddle in the late evening.

Harvard's varsity rowed over the downstream four-mile course under fair conditions excepting the heat. Their time, 20m. 50s., did not approach the time of the first trial; but neither did conditions. Coach Whiteside was tempted to stop the trial en route because of the strong sun. The juniors rowed two miles in 9m. 54s. and the freshmen went over the same distance in 10m. 28s. The varsity test came in the evening.

Yesterday Yale's camp was divided with one part cruising in Mrs. Payne Whitney's Captiva and others sailing in the Oceanic, Donaldson Brown's yacht. Harvard's crew men went aboard Harold S. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Vara. Among visitors over the week-end to Harvard were William J. Bingham '16 and Henry W. Clarke '16, Harvard Athletic Association officials; Samuel H. Wolcott '03 and Robert F. Herrick '90, former Harvard oarsmen. At Yale were Julian W. Curtiss '79, former Eli oarsman who will referee the regatta, F. Valentine Chappell '98, chairman of the regatta committee. John M. Goutchius, Alfred H. Swayne '92, Charles G. Meyer, Pierre Jay '92, Jack Turner and Malcolm Farmer '04, Yale A. A. official.

College Baseball Results

Clarkson 13, St. Lawrence 1.
Gettysburg 11, Dickinson 2.
Gettysburg 9, Dickinson 6.
Harvard 8, Boston 4.
Holy Cross 9, Providence 0.
Mass. State 12, Amherst 0.
Middlebury 6, St. Michael's 4.
Muhlenberg 8, Lehigh 4.
New Hampshire 11, Boston College 3.
Princeton 10, Yale 7.
Union 11, Alumni 8.
Lafayette 9, Montclair A. C. 1.
Rutgers 8, Alumni 5.
Alumni 6, Conn. State 0.

College Polo Results

Penn M. C. 14, Bryn Mawr 8.
Princeton 12, Yale 7.

Ruth, Foxx And Gehrig Battle In Homer Race

Three Stars Maintain a Fast Pace in American Baseball League

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	33	17	.660
Chicago	28	23	.549
Washington	31	22	.585
Philadelphia	26	22	.542
Cleveland	28	25	.528
Detroit	25	27	.481
St. Louis	18	35	.340
Boston	16	34	.320

Results June 10

Washington 7, Boston 5.
Cleveland 8, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 6, Chicago 4.
Philadelphia 9, New York 5.
Philadelphia 8, New York 7.

Results June 11

New York 8, Boston 7.
Boston 11, New York 9 (6 innings).
Washington 13, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago 6, Detroit 1.
Detroit 5, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 1, St. Louis 0 (10 innings).

With the New York Yankees maintaining a safe lead in the American League baseball race, perhaps more important than the standing of the clubs, is the three-way battle for home-run honors. This morning the great Babe Ruth of the Yankees and the young slugging first baseman of the Philadelphia Athletics, Jimmy Foxx, each with fourteen, were leading the major leagues, while Lou Gehrig was close behind with thirteen.

All eyes, of course, are centered around that veteran of many campaigns, Babe Ruth, who every year surprises the population by hitting the ball as hard as ever and staying right up there in the race for home-run honors. Yesterday the Yankees played a double-header at Fenway Park with the tail-end Red Sox and 30,000 people turned out to see the games, mostly because Ruth is still hitting homers.

For several weeks the home-run race slowed up to almost a standstill. The excuse was that the pitchers were ahead of the batters. But apparently the batters have found their "eyes," for circuit smashes are clicking merrily in all directions.

In the battle for pennant honors, the Washington Senators continue to hold second place, although pressed somewhat by the Chicago White Sox, who at times look like the class of the circuit. Connie Mack has his Athletics up in the first division again, despite the fact that Earnshaw is on the suspension list for an indefinite period.

Cleveland and Detroit at times look capable of capturing a permanent first-division berth, but to date have been unable to do so. The St. Louis Browns and Boston Red Sox are hopelessly out of the race, as far as the first division goes at least.

First-Class Scores In English Cricket

LONDON, June 12 (Canadian Press)—Closing scores in first-class cricket matches started Saturday were:

At Leyton—Essex, 328 for eight wickets (O'Connor, 164, not out; Eastman, 56) against Somerset.

At Horsham—Hampshire, 157 (Cornford, five wickets for 54); Sussex, 154 for six.

At Loughborough—Leicestershire, 346 (Berry, 111; Armstrong, 69; Townsend, four for 77); Derby, 16 for one wicket.

At Manchester—Surrey, 375 for six wickets (Gregory,

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(Continued)

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Daily Features

In Lighter Vein

Obedient

The doctor smilingly entered the room where his female patient was reclining in a chair.

"Ah," he murmured, "I see you are looking very much better today."

"Yes, doctor," the patient said, "I have very carefully followed the instructions on that bottle of medicine you gave me."

"Let me see, now," said the doctor thoughtfully. "What were they?"

"Keep the bottle well corked," came the reply.—*Somerset* (Eng.) *Standard.*

By Her Fruits

Mrs. A.: "Shall I ask the cook for references?"

Mr. A.: "References don't mean much. Get her to submit samples."—*Montreal Star.*

Pearson's

"Whew! I'll post it to them."

Lying in Judgment

A father asked a son what made him lie in bed so long.

"I am busied," said he, "in hearing counsel every morning. Industry advises me to get up. Sloth to lie still; and so they give twenty reasons for and against. It is my part to hear what is said on both sides, and by the time the case is over, dinner is ready."—*Labor.*

Comparison

Much has been said of the modesty and reticence of the Wright brothers of airplane fame. That they were able to give a clever reason for their reserve is indicated by this story:

"You see," said the financial agent of the two Dayton sky-fliers, "the Wrights are what you might call too shy and too modest. I said so once to Wilbur, and do you know what he answered?" Mr. Flint paused long enough to chuckle.

"Wilbur said to me, 'Mr. Flint, the best talker and the worst flier among the birds is the parrot.'"—*Labor.*

Logical Question

Little Betty, watching the farm hands spreading out a stack of hay to dry, could contain her curiosity no longer, so she politely asked:

"Is it a needle you're looking for?"—*Labor.*

You'll Hear!

"How can I get my husband to tell me about his business affairs?" asks a wife.

Try to get him to buy a new car.—*Atlanta Journal.*

Betty Bee

Warming the Wax

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the alarm clock, or whatever bees use for arousing them, sounded, and the bees bustled out to begin the day's work, they found the frames of wax awaiting them.

It was like a gang of carpenters going to a lot where a cellar had been built and the foundation laid for a house. They could start immediately laying timber and erecting the house.

Betty Bee and her sisters went to work in precisely the same manner to make comb cells. Betty daintily lifted a piece of wax from her body with her mandibles, a pincer arrangement, and deposited it where construction was going on.

With so many bees working, it was not strange that many of the wax flakes dropped from their bodies to the bottom of the hive. Betty, scampering along, came upon one of these flakes and a very surprising thing happened. Raising it with her mandibles she tucked it beneath her chin, then hurried away to the place where it was needed.

When she deposited the wax it was soft and easily worked into place, but the flake on the hive floor had cooled and had hardened. The placing of it beneath her chin softened it so that when she reached her destination the wax easily pressed into position.

Look out for Betty Bee on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.—Ed.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ferello (Miss R. McW.)—The correspondent writes:

In the Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle—No. 18, in the issue of Friday, May 26—"Across 48—First white man to see this State (1543)." The solution in the issue following gives this name *Ferrelo.* I have always thought this was *Ferrer.* The only reference book I have at hand at present is Webster's New International Dictionary, page 305 under "A Reference History of the World," which gives the following: "Chronology. 1543. Voyage of Ferrer begins Spanish claim to region."

I do not know whether or not questions of this nature are answered under your Notes and Queries column, but if so, I shall be most grateful to learn which is correct.

Mistakes have been made in the puzzle, but this, we believe, is not one of them. The following statements may help to clear up the point:

The accounts of the early exploration of the Pacific coast are conflicting and unreliable. The Spanish explorer Ferrelo possibly reached latitude 42°, the south boundary of Oregon, in 1543, and the English flag was carried 50 or 60 miles north of this point in 1579 by Sir Francis Drake.—*New International Encyclopedia.*

The Spanish pilot, Bartolomé Ferrelo, who in 1543 made the farthest northward voyage along the Pacific coast recorded in the first half of the sixteenth century, may have sighted the shores of Oregon.—*Encyclopædia Britannica.*

The first mariner actually to sail north of the southern boundary of the present State of Oregon is supposed to have been the Spanish seaman after whom Cape Ferrelo is named.—*Adventurers of Oregon,* by Skinner.

Old lore tells of the Spaniard Ferrelo, who, in 1543, was the first white man to gaze on the coast of Oregon.—*Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HENCEFORTH learn to respect yourself. He who seeks only for applause from without has all his happiness in another's keeping.

—GOLDSMITH

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 121, 158, 346, 401, 415, 416

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Gioacchino A. Rossini (1792-1868) left the Lyceum in Bologna, he could not hope, his master said, ever to write church music. "Do I know enough to write operas?" Rossini said; and rejoiced in the affirmative answer.

He was in due time acclaimed as the greatest master of Italian opera, though his familiar success, "The Barber of Seville," was hissed at its first performance. This opera is based on the story of Beaumarchais's famous Figaro, whom Mozart also celebrated. In the "Barber" is the factotum song, in which Figaro recounts his varied doings. It is difficult today to realize that Figaro was regarded as a revolutionist, by the censorship of Beaumarchais's day, so that the two plays about him were at first banned. Today he is rated as a dramatic figure almost equal with Molière's Tartuffe. By the time Rossini found him, however, democracy had been tried in France, and ruled out by Napoleon, who in turn had met his Waterloo.

Rossini's last opera was also concerned more seriously with an idea of human liberty, for it was "William Tell," which he produced in Paris in 1829, while director of the Italian opera there. That he succeeded also in church music is proved by his widely known Stabat Mater ("the mother was standing").

The very simple melodies used here have Rossini's tunefulness. The poet of No. 121 (and 122) was William Goode (1762-1816), remembered as a founder of the Church Missionary Society. The words of No. 416, by Kate L. Colby, appeared in The Christian Science Journal for July, 1890.

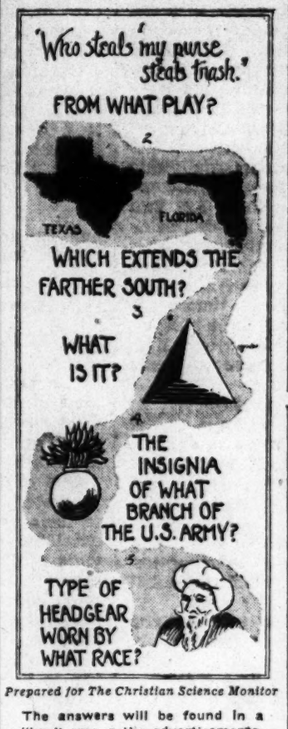
Felice de Giardini (1716-1796) was born in Turin, Italy, spent much time in England, and closed his career in Moscow. Thus his familiar hymn-tune is called both Moscow and Italian Hymn. Two versions appear as Nos. 346 and 401. He started as a singer in the Milan cathedral choir. He was then first violin at the opera in Rome and in the San Carlo theater at Naples. A brilliant executant, he improvised runs and cadenzas for the airs sung on the stage. Once the composer Jomelli sat by him in the orchestra, at an opera of his own. The young violinist improvised profusely, until Jomelli turned and boxed his ears! The story is worth recording, if only to emphasize the spontaneity of melody and its ornaments in Italy, the land of song.

Of Giardini's success in London, Dr. Burney wrote that only Garrick had ever been received there with similar applause. He played in concerts, then became manager at the Italian opera, and was leader at the Three Choirs festivals.

Giovanni Marie Giornovichi (1745-1804) is another restless Italian who ended his years in Russia. He was also a distinguished violinist, received in Paris in 1770 with acclaim, that lasted for 10 years. Personal difficulties impelled him to depart, and his path wandered from Warsaw to London. Again trouble between him and a fellow artist—J. B. Cramer—sent him off to Hamburg where he lived in obscurity and finally in Russia. The world is grateful for the singable melody, No. 158, whatever its background.

John Marriott (1780-1825), writer of No. 346, "Thou whose almighty Word," is another English clergyman who has given the world a favorite hymn. It was first published in 1825 with the title, "Missionary Hymn," unsigned. The fourth stanza is interesting for the definition of the Trinity, as "Wisdom, Love, Might." The hymn has been widely translated.

Pict-O-Grams


"Who steals my purse steals trash."
FROM WHAT PLAY?
TEXAS
FLORIDA
WHICH EXTENDS THE FARTHER SOUTH?
WHAT IS IT?
THE INSIGNIA OF WHAT BRANCH OF THE U.S. ARMY?
TYPE OF HEADGEAR WORN BY WHAT RACE?

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answers will be found in a "box" among the advertisements.

For the Scrapbook

Wisdom of the Ages

A good presence is a letter of recommendation.

Do the head work before the hand work.

He that picks up all sorts of wood soon gets an armful.

Wealth conquered Rome after Rome had conquered the world.

He who would have clear water must go to the fountain head.

Nothing that is violent is permanent.

To be employed in useless things is to be half idle.

A thousand probabilities do not make one truth.

If an ass goes a-traveling he will not come home a horse.

If you tell every step, you will make a long journey of it.

Every scrap of a wise man's time is worth saving.

Things hardly attained are the things longest retained.

The truest temples are fixed in the heart.

Talk much and err much.

Deserve success and you shall command it.

The foundation of every state is its education of its youth.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Sometimes when I see ol' Togo leap over a high fence—
And I have to gallop off in search of a gate or an opening of some kind, I can't help but wish that I were a big dog, too—
But when the Boss lets me hop up in his chair—
Where I can look out of the window and see all that's going on, I'm perfectly content to be a small dog—
Because I can't imagine anyone wanting a big dog like Togo to sit in a chair with them—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

Love Never Faileth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A LARGE sedan filled with laughing, happy passengers was speeding through a beautiful section of orchards and meadows. Topping a little rise and turning a sharp curve, they found themselves facing a long stretch of highway leading across a wide sandy desert waste.

The hostess, on the back seat, leaned quickly forward and spoke to her husband at the wheel: "Slow down a moment, please, dear, while we get these honeybees out of the car."

"Oh, don't be afraid of little honeybees; they won't hurt you," said a thoughtless youth gayly. But the man at the wheel quickly pulled to the side of the highway and brought the car to a full stop, and, to the evident amazement of the youth, began carefully to set free the half dozen or more bees that had become imprisoned in the car.

"But they wouldn't hurt you," the boy again protested.

"Of course not," answered the hostess, "and neither should I hurt them. This is their home—somewhere in these lovely groves and meadows. If we carry them out into the desert they may never find their way back. Certainly, if we carry them back to the city they will perish."

"Oh, maybe not," the boy still argued his point. "The city is full of flowers and trees and things."

"Yes," replied the hostess, "but it is not home to these bees, and bees have a very definite sense of home. This is such a lovely spot for a home, too, I should like to live here myself. Certainly I should not like to take away anything that knows and loves it here."

"What do you think of it, Uncle?" the boy asked of the man at the wheel, as the last liberated bee zoomed away in the fragrant air.

The man laughed understandingly. "I think it's a great idea. Oh, I know how you feel," he added sympathetically. "I felt just the same way myself the first time she asked me to do such a thing. Why bother about a bee? and all that. But it's a bigger thing than that. In fact, it's a pretty big idea, if you can think it out for yourself. Better give it a try."

The youth gave it a try. After the cool fragrance of the meadows and groves the desert wind was hot and dry; the glare from the bare white sands was blisteringly uncomfortable, the drifting sands stung the eyes and face. A turn of the road gave a far glimpse of the green oasis where the bees had their home. Something friendly welled up in the boy. It was a big idea. A love so big that nothing was too small for it, not even a bee! He cast a sidelong glance at the driver and was met with an understanding grin.

"Oh, you'll learn, if you stay around. She's pretty wonderful that way. Never harms or destroys anything. Loves everything she sees. Leaves every place and everything a little better because she has passed that way—even you and me."

The boy drew a deep, refreshing breath. "I'll tell the world she does," he said, and added enthusiastically, "especially me."

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Tasmania—is about the size of West Virginia, and was discovered by Tasman, the Dutch navigator, three centuries ago.

Leather neckties—are being manufactured by a group of hitherto unemployed men in Milwaukee.

The Chicago world's fair—has 600 refreshment stands on the grounds.

An inmate—of a Missouri jail, not happy about his dingy quarters, had his cell redecorated at his own expense.

Great Britain—increased its wheat acreage 15 per cent last year.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Anyway, these years have taught us that a crisis just peters out by itself if you let it alone.

Punch: A London man's sole job is said to be tracing next-of-kin. A sort of heir restorer.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT 8:30 B. U. NIGHT
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor

FINE ARTS
2nd CAPACITY WEEK
"MAEDCHEN in UNIFORM"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

The Way to Economic Peace

THE conference of sixty-six nations, which is assembling in London today, marks one more stage in the efforts which the nations under stress of suffering have made to bring political and economic order out of prevailing chaos. The root of our present-day problems is international, political and economic anarchy. Until the nations succeed in creating some lasting order in world affairs there can be neither enduring peace nor enduring prosperity.

According to expert economic opinion, the present world depression is fundamentally due to dislocation of the old basis for economic exchange between the nations. There are two main causes. The first has been the depreciation of currencies and the reckless use of tariffs and other impediments to trade without regard to their effect on the general balance of supply and demand throughout the world. Before the war, manufacturing nations and those producing food and raw material used to exchange the products in which they specialized, thereby making a natural balance.

To an ever increasing extent, however, in recent years the tendency has been for all the nations to make themselves more and more self-sustaining by means of tariffs and to look askance on imports of any kind. This has had the inevitable result of making international trade more and more difficult; of overdeveloping production in certain commodities and services; of producing a decline in consumption through unemployment and a catastrophic fall in prices.

The second cause of dislocation has been the growing international indebtedness, especially since the war, coupled with a cessation of international lending since 1929. The older industrial nations used to export to less developed countries large quantities of capital in the shape of railway material, machinery and other equipment, and these countries paid interest and principal on these loans by exporting in return food and raw materials to the creditor countries. Until four years ago, inward and outward traffic on account of loans and interest roughly balanced. Immense loans made after the war, especially by the United States and Britain, were more than sufficient to balance the income they were due to receive from the huge indebtedness represented by reparations, war debts and new loans. In other words, they were paying the debtors' interest for them by piling up additional loans.

The cessation of international lending in 1929 left a one-way traffic from debtor to creditor countries which so strained the effect of this one-way indebtedness on world exchanges as gradually to lead to the breakdown of the international gold standard and to new high tariffs and embargoes. These were designed to protect domestic currencies and industries against the incoming tide of foreign payments in goods, gold and service for which there was no corresponding export.

The central problem before the World Economic Conference, therefore, is to restore natural equilibrium between supply and demand throughout the world so that the unemployed can be set to work to produce things which are exchangeable against one another.

To accomplish this the nations must agree to do three things. First, they must get rid of fluctuating exchanges by stabilizing their currencies on a basis fair to all. That can be done only if, next, the problem of international indebtedness and lending, both public and private, and, finally, the problem of stabilizing the tariffs and reducing embargoes and subsidies to international trade are satisfactorily and simultaneously dealt with. If agreements over the whole field could be reached which would endure for five or ten years, the basis for world economic order and for world recovery would have been laid.

The extent to which the present world conference will succeed in its task will depend upon the extent to which the nations attending it can overcome their own national self-centeredness sufficiently to recognize that they must consider the interests of the world as a whole as being on a par with their own.

The root difficulty of their task is to lift the nations out of the tradition of a pre-mechanical age, which held it was enough for every nation to make a success of its own life. To accomplish this, the consciousness must be won that, both morally and as the result of scientific discovery, the nations are now members of a single family. Directly the old selfishness can be overcome, the way of peace and order and prosperity will open.

Thus building on the eternal Christian truth of the unity of men and nations, the conference can achieve the world's highest expectations.

Paris Trees and Gasoline

THE beauty of Paris is made up of many ingredients—its historic buildings, its brisk and brilliant boulevard life, its gay and sparkling river, its students' and artists' quarters—but it is generally agreed that its trees help to make it one of the most attractive of cities.

There are trees in the little squares which are everywhere to be found; there are trees in such delightful parks as the Luxembourg and the Parc Monceau; there are trees in the stately and statue-filled gardens such as the Tuileries; there are trees in the two Bois—the woods which lie on the west and east.

Perhaps even more distinctive are the trees in all the leading thoroughfares. There are more shady avenues in Paris than in any other European capital. But this feature of the urban scene found itself menaced. It would appear that trees and automobiles can be assorted with difficulty. The tree-lined roads seem to call for the old horse carriages. They made a perfect match. With the advent of the motor-car the town tree found itself on bad terms.

The discovery is not, of course, new, but the problem has become acute. Some years ago it was decided to replace, as occasion served, the chestnut trees by plane trees. This was already a matter of regret to Parisians, for the chestnut trees had taken many years to reach their luxuriant growth. Yet the decision was inevitable, for the gasoline fumes had a noxious effect on the chestnut trees.

Moreover, during the building boom, squares and private gardens were sacrificed, and many trees disappeared. Happily there has been a reaction. It is recognized that Paris without its trees would be Paris no more, and it has been resolved to save those that exist and to replant more plane trees and acacias. The little provincial towns are likewise taking particular care of their splendid avenues of lime trees, clipped and trimmed, which are a characteristic part of provincial France.

Gasoline or no gasoline, the great national roads are lined on either side by trees. In short, France has recovered its appreciation of the tree, even though it will continue to appreciate the automobile. It may not know the lines of Joyce Kilmer,

> Poems are made by fools like me,
> But only God can make a tree—

but it echoes their sentiment. Somehow or other, gasoline and the tree must be reconciled.

Brotherhood From Bronzes

IF SERMONS can be seen in stones, brotherhood may be born from bronzes. This thought comes from the new Hall of Living Man at Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, which shelters about 1000 bronze busts and figures of representative racial types of the world.

One of the most outstanding exhibits ever presented by any museum, this hall is agreed to have great artistic merit, by virtue of the excellent sculptures produced by Miss Malvinia Hoffman, Rodin student, who traveled around the world in search of her models. It is agreed to have great value to the anthropologist as well, which after all is its main purpose.

But it has still another value, that of helping to bring better understanding and closer brotherhood among the peoples of the world, to read the comments of Dr. Berthold Laufer, curator of anthropology at the museum:

> If the visitors to the hall will receive the impression that race prejudice is merely the outcome of ignorance and will leave it with their sympathy for mankind deepened and strengthened, and with their interest in the study of mankind stimulated and intensified, our efforts will not have been futile and will have fulfilled their purpose.

By carefully studying these bronzes in the light of authentic data on their racial background, it is possible for the student of mankind to learn much indeed about the varied expressions of human nature, to come into a better understanding of the factors which make different peoples behave in their different ways.

Friendship is born of understanding, and if this exhibition—to be a permanent thing in this great middle western museum—can help promote better understanding, it will have made a contribution to humanity outweighing even the artistic and academic value of the bronzes.

Twilight of an Era

OUT of the numerous uncertainties and obscurities attendant upon the functioning of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which provides government regulation of industry to achieve a higher price level and an increase in employment (and, inferentially, increased consumer purchasing power), there are two interesting and significant probabilities that emerge definitely.

In the first place, the trade association, for the most part pretty thoroughly battered by the depression, finds itself suddenly become an agency of paramount importance in the scheme of things about to be. Through it the Government will administer the provisions of the new legislation. And the trade association, hitherto always suspect because clandestinely it might, in defiance of the law, be undertaking price-fixing *(vide* the recent case of the Sugar Institute), now finds its rôle completely reversed: for the next two years at least, the new measure demands that probably its principal function shall be that of bringing its members together to determine how best the industry it represents can maintain minimum prices and wages. Thus it seems certain that the next few months will witness revolutionary changes in the character and functioning of the trade association, as well as in its personnel.

In the second place, a new era in methods of distribution seems assured. Until the exact character of the new legislation is made clear, it will be difficult to forecast the nature of developments in this province. This much, however, is certain: business is to be largely deprived of its ancient foremost weapon of competition, namely, price-cutting. And, no longer able to have easy recourse to this most familiar, economically murderous device, business men will be compelled to new methods and new instruments to maintain and improve individual company positions. It is to be hoped that the regulations imposed will be such as to place a premium on quality.

Neither business nor the public generally seems yet to have grasped the magnitude of the changes implied in these facts. If the trade association and its members are to be under legal compulsion to maintain prices and wages throughout an industry, if, in effect, the trade association becomes a quasi-public institution, it is clear that compulsory coöperation becomes a major concern of industry. But more even than that. For not only does intra-industrial coöperation become mandatory, but the scope of competition, if present interpretations of the new legislation are substantially correct, becomes severely restricted.

As we stand now, at the threshold of what is assuredly a new day, we cannot say with any certainty what manner of world we are about to fashion. But this we do know, that the world is immensely weary of the fruits of unbridled competition. Its successor, industrial coöperation, gives promise of a degree of security and well-being that mankind today with all its heart desires.

A Ticket to Monecopolis

NO BETTER example of the way human thought runs to extremes can be seen perhaps than in the recent ideas which have been advanced about the city of the future. Mr. Frank Lloyd Wright, the architect, has gone to one extreme with his vision of the broad-acre city, where every family would have its acre of ground and everybody would be back to nature again. And now, in the American Journal of Sociology, the prediction is made that the city of the future will be "a monecopolis, a single, vast, unburnable, high building, whose corridors are streets, and whose light, ultraviolet, and ventilation are entirely artificial."

This monster called monecopolis, it seems, is the inevitable outcome of progress, the progress which is making possible the conditioning of air, the building of windowless factories, and other modern developments. But who that looks forward to the morning stroll from home to office and office to home, down the sunshiny boulevard, up the avenue under the darkening blue sky, would give this up for the artificial comforts and confinement of the monecopolis?

Alas, it is too much to consider, turning all the way back to the broad-acre city, or forward to the monecopolis! Things as they are aren't so bad, after all. Of course, a few improvements could be made. The traffic, naturally, could be speeded up. There could be more seats on the "L" at night. That building across the street could be chopped off to give a little more light in the kitchen. The golf club could be a little more accessible.

But outside of these things, what's wrong with the city? What's wrong with it, that they want to tear it down completely, or cover it up altogether with a great monstrosity without beginning or end, where you couldn't see the sky without going up on the roof, or even a blade of grass without going to the country? Here's a plea in defense of things as they are, or, at any rate, more nearly as they are than some would have them.

Citizen Consultants on Economy

MORE than eighty cities since the first of January have set up Citizens' Councils for Constructive Economy. This interesting new movement in local government has been fostered by the National Municipal League. It is sponsored by fifty-nine coöperating national organizations, whose interest covers every phase of humane and ameliorative service for which public money is spent, either through governmental or volunteer community agencies.

In effect, the national organizations are saying to their local members: Municipal governments have failed in that they do not bring to their council tables representatives of important interests outside the realm of politics. And the local members, both men and women, are responding with cheerful alacrity in establishing such councils for themselves. Their one object is to unite the community to get the greatest amount of common goods for the dollar, goods in the sense of everything that contributes to the well-being of the citizens and the locality.

Where unwise tax cuts are threatened they stand in the way. Where lavish expenditures are attempted they raise their hands and voices. And the story all the way from Braintree, Mass., to Rice Lake, Wis., and from Dayton, Ohio, to Paul's Valley, Okla., is that this new service on the part of the citizens of a community is resulting in a better accounting of values received in return for tax dollars.

It is quite apt to be true that the business man or woman, the average Mr. Householder and his wife, may be too remote from politics, too independent for party action, too utterly separated from the sources that influence municipal government to register their opinions adequately. These people who know quite well how to utilize their own dollars for good ends, however, are finding ways by which to advise in the budgeting of public dollars.

Each locality finds its own measuring stick, but in general the councils are seeking to require that in each city government and school system, administrative responsibility shall be placed upon individuals, preferably professionally trained and appointed rather than elected, that the merit system of public employment replace the spoils and patronage system, and that a yearly comparative budget be prepared showing the costs of each major function performed during the previous year and the proposed expenditure for the coming year.

Editorial Notes

The Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission, the largest state-owned enterprise of its kind in the world, is providing and installing, free of charge in Canadian homes, 50,000 water heaters. There are no strings attached to the offer, but the wires attached to the heaters are expected to carry enough now wasted current through the meters to make the wholesale gift a profitable one to all concerned.

So many uses have been found for discarded automobile inner tubes that apparently they do not become really serviceable until they are unfit for further use.

There is more than a mile of wire in the interior of an ordinary piano. No wonder a little piano playing so often seems to go a long way.

The World Conference

1. War Debts

By H. B. ELLISTON

CURRENCY stabilization has marched to the top of the list of subjects in the American Administration's program at the World Monetary and Economic Conference. The promotion has not been indorsed abroad. Europe has its own contribution to the problem of primacy. Time after time its statesmen have declared that there can be no currency stabilization without a prior war debt settlement.

They are not alone in that opinion. Every expert committee which has met during the depression has shared it, and there has been no vote of dissent from the American members. Even Mr. Hoover last December joined this school of thought.

Where, however, are the war debts? If the Europeans and Mr. Hoover are right, the subject should come before currency stabilization. But it will be found neither at the head nor at the foot of the agenda. It will be left out altogether. War debts as a topic of discussion at London was excluded at the request of the United States Government.

* * *

The reason for the American objection lies in the circumstances in which this conference was convoked. London is the legitimate heir of Lausanne. In the Swiss township last July the reparation creditors decided to abandon 90 per cent of their claims on Germany. Even the remaining 10 per cent were put in cold storage. The ex-allies, however, were generous only with a qualification. By resolution they declared that the abandonment should not come into effect until "a satisfactory settlement has been reached between them and their creditors," meaning the United States as the residuary legatee of war debts.

It was then that the creditors decided to call a world parley. The link between resolution and call was plain enough. The ex-allies wanted the United States to subject the war debts to a "Lausanne reduction."

But the United States, in accepting the call, rejected the implication of the resolution. Its action maintained the fundamentals which have underlain American war-debt policy since Wilson's time. These are two:

1. War debts have nothing to do with reparations.

2. Every debt is purely a question between creditor and individual debtor, and cannot be treated as part of the whole.

They were both reaffirmed by Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State. But the American frown did not suffice to keep war debts out of sight of the experts who framed the draft annotated agenda which will be available to the conferring statesmen at London. Therein the statement was made boldly that "the armistice was signed at Lausanne; the London conference must draft the Treaty of Peace," a figure of speech to which the experts gave more meaning in making a war debt settlement lead off the concrete desiderata necessary to the "conditions under which a restoration of a free international gold standard would be possible." War debts simply wouldn't be made a Cinderella.

However, statesmen have to be more polite than experts, and, on being acquainted with the American ban, the governments in Europe individually sought some readjustment on their debts.

Great Britain sent the first note. On November 10 revision was requested as a means of facilitating "early restoration of world prosperity." Pending revision, the British asked for the suspension of the December installment, amounting to $95,550,000. Other debtors followed suit. But Congress refused to give President Hoover the requisite authority, and the debtors, after much excogitation, took various actions, which were regarded at the time as having accomplished at least one American objective, namely, the rupture of a united debt front.

The rupture was more apparent than real. Britain paid, but stated that the payment must be treated "as a capital payment of which account should be taken in any final settlement." Though the American State Department objected to the terminology, the British did not budge very much, the point merely being reserved for later discussion. France did not default, one was told, but merely "deferred" payment, the act putting the country in more or less the same position vis-a-vis the general question as Britain. Out of fifteen debtors, only four followed the British example.

* * *

Nothing has transpired since that episode which to outward seeming has brought the parties any nearer a settlement. Mr. Hoover on December 19 appealed in vain for the setting up of a debt commission to negotiate revision. Being an outgoing President, he made the move dependent upon President-Elect Roosevelt's coöperation. This not being forthcoming, the project lapsed, and the question lay dormant till the Roosevelt Administration took office. It is still dormant.

It would seem from the lack of action since March that President Roosevelt is not sympathetic with the debtors' request for revision. Such a thought in Europe would be unjust to the President. Back in 1928, in the course of a magazine article, Mr. Roosevelt stated:

> In a time of general poverty and retrenchment, our Government has seemed greedy. This is not mainly because we have refused to let considerations of sentiment influence our attitude toward our late comrades in arms, but because while exacting payments we have, by our discriminatory and exorbitant tariff policy, made it doubly hard for them to pay. We have wanted to eat our cake and have it, too.

His unwillingness to "go along" with Mr. Hoover, as he put it, lay in part in the difficulties inherent in his position as President-Elect. In part it lay in a difference of opinion as to procedure. His stand is that, while the debtors must have access to the creditor, the creditor in this case should be represented by the Executive, not by an executive-cum-legislative commission, as Mr. Hoover wished.

This, of course, does not explain the inaction since March. The explanation here is obvious to followers of American politics. President Roosevelt wished to keep Congress in line while it enacted into law a series of emergency reforms destined to realize the "new deal" which he had adumbrated in his campaign. It is the consensus of such shrewd observers as Will Rogers that a request to Congress for war-debt powers would have proved his stiffest hurdle. If it had shaken his leadership, this would have imperiled his domestic program. His strategy has consequently been to wait for the adjournment of Congress before beginning negotiations.

* * *

Europeans often ask why Congress is so unbending. The fact seems to be that many American legislators are under obligation to their districts not to let off the war debtors. The districts till a month or two ago were so engrossed in their own debt problems and in their economic insecurity in general that they refused to allow their representatives to face any other problem.

Many Congressmen, in point of fact, though hostile officially, are sympathetic privately. The opinion is tenable that they would rather see default come as a reconciliation of these mutually contradictory attitudes. Then they could say in their districts, "We did our best to persuade them to pay, but, you see, they wouldn't pay."

The American standpoint as it looks at the opening of the London Conference is nothing more concrete than this:

1. The debts may be discussed concurrently with the world parley.

2. There shall be none of the trading that seemed possible at one time.

3. Discussions shall take place in Washington, not London.

This does not, of course, settle the initial problem of the June installment due on Thursday. Mystery is dense even on this subsidiary subject, but it is freely expected that the ratio of defaulters or "deferrers" will be higher on June 15 than it was on December 15. Britain's position is still uncertain. Though the pro-default group in Britain has increased, the general expectation in American circles is that Great Britain will pay something, though only as another capital contribution toward a revised assessment.

It may be noted that the payment this time need not be as burdensome as it was in December. Under the Thomas Amendment to the Farm Relief Act, President Roosevelt was given authority to receive payment on the June installment in silver. He has not yet said whether he will extend the privilege to the debtors.

Since silver can be bought in the open market at 35 cents, and is receivable at 50 cents by Washington under the terms of the authority, this manner of payment would amount to a cut of 30 per cent. Moreover, Great Britain could take advantage of the repeal of the gold clause by buying the silver with paper dollars, which are now at a 20 per cent discount in terms of gold. Thus a reduction of 40 to 50 per cent is already possible, though this would apply only to the June installment, which is merely a preliminary hurdle to the much greater obstacle of war debt revision.

* * *

The time has gone by to discuss either the ethics or the economics of war-debt payments. Instead of a theory, there is a condition to be faced. The war debtors are apparently determined to trim their war-debt outgo to their reparation income. They want a "Lausanne reduction." Whenever an international debtor develops such an attitude, it has usually been the case that the creditor has to accept what he can get. It is a most extraordinary situation that the creditor in this case seems to prefer continuing default to amicable settlement. President Roosevelt, however, may yet stave off such an untoward circumstance. He has so far displayed an amazing faculty for bridging awkward situations. At least he has the advantage over his predecessor that during his Administration so far farm buying power has been improved 30 per cent, 1,400,000 unemployed have been put back to work, and radical readjustments have been initiated in internal debts. These factors should add to his unique influence with Congress in helping them and the country to get accustomed to a *fait accompli* this summer.

There is not much hope of real progress at the London conference till such a bridge has been built. For, although the debts will not be mentioned, they will be like Peter the Great's walking stick—silent, but very eloquent, with a most important bearing upon the outcome of this search for economic peace as a unified effort.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

World Bookkeeping

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Amid public discussions of economic problems, national and international, it is gratifying that The Christian Science Monitor maintains its constructive policy of promoting peace and prosperity based upon the righteous logic of justice and fairness.

As means for restoring order out of chaos in a world that seems to have fallen upon evil days, we hear much of "moratoriums," "cancellation of debts," "wiping the slate clean," "no foreclosures," etc. Perhaps unwittingly, but in fact, advocates of such means may run to the extremes of sympathy or prejudice, losing sight of reason and thus obscuring the basic rule of bookkeeping that every credit must have a debit.

A true balance cannot be forced by juggling with the law of compensation any more than juggling with figures can force a true balance in bookkeeping. The well-intentioned may contribute to further disregard for law by permitting reason to be obscured as to the moral as well as the legal aspect of balancing accounts, while others not so well-intentioned seize upon popular thought to repudiate just obligations which could be discharged.

The expert economists seem to be having much trouble in setting up the debits and credits to obtain a true balance. Adjustment of accounts between those who are not only willing to, but sincerely desirous of, furthering the ends of justice and fairness should not appear to be so impossible a solution to satisfy all who are concerned. It is surely no time for Shylock settlements, nor should such a spirit actuate the motives at any time; but it certainly is the time for mankind to gird up its loins of moral integrity, honestly face its obligations, and courageously start, long pull though it may be, to discharge them righteously.

The making of debts has always been easier than the payment of them. Complex as these problems may appear for adjudication, would they not be simplified by remembering the words of Solomon, "A false balance is abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is his delight."

Apropos to foreclosures, has not the mortgagor who voluntarily and without coercion gives to the mortgagee a lien upon his property expressed his willingness to abide by the due process of law in case of his inability to pay otherwise? In such case, if the need of the holder of the mortgage is equal or greater than that of the owner of the property, shall the law be observed or abrogated? Then why such blanket legislation for no foreclosures? Shall those who have taken oath to uphold the law contribute to further disregard for it? Come, let us reason together.

(MRS.) LILLIAN C. DUTY.

Lexington, Ky.

To Curb Liquor Advertising

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read the letter of Mr. James L. Crandall, Cambridge, Mass., appearing in your issue of Feb. 13, with much interest, and agree with him that we who believe in temperance should bar from our homes papers and magazines containing liquor advertising as well as all other types of liquor propaganda.

Some months ago I discontinued a well-known weekly periodical to which I had been a subscriber for about twenty years on account of its beer advertising and liquor propaganda. My subscription to a well-known local paper has been terminated for the same reason.

Much can be done by concerted action to curb this type of advertising. The wets, who claim to be so much concerned about temperance, will do nothing to impede the liquor traffic's "glorification" of booze.

S. H.

Cincinnati.